



1-1844

## Jacksonville Republican | January 1844

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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JANUARY

# Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 7.—No. 52.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1844.

Whole No.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

**J. F. GRANT,**  
At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$3.00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will be required for all job work on delivery, & also for Blanks except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor or Business.

**STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.**

TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
December 14, 1843.

HON. ANDREW B. MOORE,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR:—To the honorable body over which you preside, I respectfully submit the annual report required to be made to both branches of the General Assembly, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury for the fiscal year, beginning with the 27th November, 1842, and closing with the 26th November, 1843.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT.**

At the date of the last report, the balance to credit was \$58,137 43

Since which, the receipts from all sources of revenue amount to 112,356 73

Making, together, a gross amount of 170,494 21

From which has been applied, as shown herewith, 134,395 42

Leaving a balance at the close of the year, of 36,098 79

**REVENUE FUND.**

The unexpended balance to credit, 27th November, 1842, was \$58,137 43

To which has been added, by receipts from State Bank, The Bank of Mobile, and Life Insurance and Trust Company of Mobile, the sum of 106,000 00

By receipt of amount of sale of Supreme Court Decisions, and taxes paid in previous to close of fiscal year, 6,356 73

Making balance and receipts amount to 170,494 21

From which has been disbursed, as herewith shown, 134,395 42

Leaving an unexpended balance at the close of the year, of 36,098 79

**DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE REVENUE.**

Compensation to members of the General Assembly, last session, \$14,329 80

Compensation to Clerks of the House of Representatives and Secretaries of the Senate, 2,753 00

Compensation to Doorkeepers, messen, and servant hire, 1,300 50

Fuel, stationary, &c., for the General Assembly, 2,211 97

Salary of the Governor, 4,375 00

" " Secretary of State, 1,200 00

" " Comptroller, 1,083 33

" " State Treasurer, 816 66

" " Private Secretary of the Governor, 350 00

" " Supreme Ct. Judge, 7,025 00

" " Circuit Court judge, 18,223 69

" " Attorney General, 425 00

" " Solicitors of the several Circuits, 2,370 50

Pay of Sheriff for attending Supreme Court, 507 37

" " Secretary of State for superintending the printing the Laws and Journals, 300 00

Pay of State Printers, 7,597 74

Salary of Quarter Master General, 200 00

" " Adjutant General, 200 00

Pay for purchase of an Arsenal, 500 00

Printing and Binding Supreme Court Reports, 1,014 93

Making election return, 15 00

Pay for slaves executed in pursuance of law, 10,413 25

" " apprehending, prosecuting, victualling and removing public offenders, 10,438 39

Pay for taking care of Capitol, 150 00

" " claims growing out of Indian hostilities, 238 50

" " contingent expenses of the State Government, 3,150 23

" " repairs on and about the Capitol, 337 24

" " extra printing done for the State, 31 00

" " Standard of Weights and measures, 1,191 93

" " Distributing Laws and Journals and acts of Congress, 637 30

Pay for judges Advocate of Courts martial, 12 00

" " taking care of camp equipage of 5th brigade, 2d division, Alabama militia, 50 00

Salary of Chancellors, 4,000 00

Pay of Sheriffs for attending on Chancery Courts, 106 00

" " postage on public documents addressed to presiding officers of both Houses, 37 75

Pay of Clerks of Joint and Select Committees last session, 101 00

Pay of re-covering State Capitol, 1,155 00

" " expenses incurred in the impeachment of John P. Booth as Judge of the 6th Circuit, 220 43

Pay of publishing law to prevent frauds in elections, 655 00

" " agent to settle Indian claims, 300 00

" " compiling Hon. C. C. Clay's new Digest, 2,600 00

" " conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, 1,138 00

Making amount disbursed within the fiscal year, 134,395 42

**UNIVERSITY FUND.**

Balance at date last report, \$12,414 19

Since which, the receipts amount to 21,243 00

Making an aggregate amount of 33,657 19

From which has been expended, in the way of salaries and appropriations, 18,102 37

Leaving a balance at the close of the year, of 15,554 82

**NOTE.—A Warrant in favor of Luke R. Simmons, some time in April, 1841, for \$4, has never been presented for payment, in consequence of which there is a difference in favor of this office, in the balances of the books of the two offices, to that amount.**

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
**S. G. FRIERSON,**  
State Treasurer.

**SOUTHERN INTERESTS.**

Lieut. navy, in his article on the "Maritime Interests of the South and West," thus sets forth the advantages resulting from the disbursements of public money:

Our southern and Western readers who have never experienced any of the advantages which the annual disbursement of large sums of public money confers upon the community, in which it takes place, may perhaps derive some idea of the consideration in which it is held at the North, where public expenditures have been so long and so bountifully made, and felt, and enjoyed, when they are told that an order from Washington to suspend labor in the navy-yard at Philadelphia, and therefore to curtail the disbursements there of public money, is enough to cause an uproar among the people even in that city;—straightway public meetings are called, speeches made, committees appointed, resolutions adopted and deputations sent on to remonstrate with the Executive. And now, while we write the great city of New York is all agog because a vessel of war is to be sent thence for repairs, and the money expended upon her is to be put into the channels of circulation at Boston instead of at Brooklyn.

Such at the North is the store and value set upon the collateral and local benefits resulting from the expenditure there of naval appropriations; still all these benefits have been withheld from the South and the West by the federal power of the monopolists. Because they are thus esteemed at the North and have been so withheld from the South are they therefore of no value to the Southern and Western people? Are such considerations to be counted as nothing, in urging the claims of those sections to adequate defenses for their seacoasts? Is it nothing that they have been allowed neither part nor lot in the great advantages of disbursing the one hundred and fifty millions of dollars that have been appropriated from a common fund or the navy; nothing of federal partiality and injustice to complain of that the labor of the North has been protected, and that for this protection alone, Southern and Western industry have been taxed to the amount of untold millions? Do we see the evidences of fair dealing and of even handed justice between the North and the south, the east and the west, when public documents and official returns show us in figures, that the seaboard, from Norfolk to the St. Johns, has been protected with harbor defenses at the rate of eleven thousand three hundred dollars, for every mile of coast, while two thousand six hundred dollars is all that the sea-mile will average for coast and harbor defenses from the "Old North State" around the Sabine?

Shall southern and Western Statesmen,

in advocating their rights to an equal share of Federal support and protection—to a just and fair proportion of the local advantages incident to this armed protection, be told that it is narrow-minded, selfish and unpatriotic to advance their claims upon the contracted limits of sectional grounds. Be it so. Blot them out. Let them be unsaid, unread, and forgotten. We will take our stand on higher grounds. We will plead our cause from the broad platform of public good; and, with the honor and safety of our country to support us in argument, we proceed to urge our right to a just share in the national defenses of the Common wealth. All we claim for the south and West is demanded alike by the national interests, the necessities, the welfare and safety of the whole country. And upon these grounds we rest our claims."

**"PRINCIPLES—NOT MEN."**

This has ever been an axiom of the Republican party. It is one of their strong holds upon which to fall back whenever differences of opinion, as to the availability of men divide their ranks, and threaten the party with the evils of dissension. For this purpose it has been used by our Democratic State Convention: although that body expressed a decided preference for Mr. Van Buren, still, its members, collectively and individually, are pledged to "support the nominees of the National Democratic Convention for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States." Let the nominee be Van Buren, Calhoun, Cass, Johnson, or Buchanan,—the democracy of Alabama stand pledged to yield their individual preferences, and lend their aid to advance, through the instrumentality of their leader, the great principles which form the basis of their political creed.

This being the decision of a majority of the democratic party, through their regularly constituted agents, it becomes the duty of the minority to acquiesce in the decision and to lay aside whatever of opposition they may have heretofore evinced, in order that they aid their brethren in effecting an object, in which the interests of all are alike involved. We do not desire to be understood as advising an abandonment of those cherished preferences which are the offspring of generous confidence in the virtue and integrity of the great Southern Statesman. This is not our meaning. Let those sentiments be cherished;—we may need them to aid us in another battle in defence of democratic principles. We have battled in his cause too long and too zealously to forget our fondly cherished predilections in his favor. How, then, could we ask it of any one? Union is what we desire, and Union is the object to which our efforts shall be directed. It is for this purpose we desire our friends to acquiesce in the decision of the majority; and that they may do so effectually—that they may not be laggards in the great race for power which is soon to be run—we ask them to yield cheerfully, and with full and abiding confidence, to the Proceedings of our State convention. That our practice may accord with our professions—and that whatever of influence we possess with our friends may be exerted to elicit unity of action, and harmony in our ranks—we have removed from the head of our paper a name which alone possesses, in this State, the power of keeping alive a spirit of lively and dangerous opposition to the harmony of the democratic party. Our course, we doubt not, will be approved by our friends. Numerous weighty considerations, among which are the following, have prompted us to yield our preference to the action of the convention, and to conform our course to its superior judgment. First—As a member of the convention, having participated in its proceedings, we are necessarily bound by its action—the latter with the principles of the democratic party. Secondly—The nomination of the National convention will be made in a few months, and it is essential to success, that this short period should be employed in bringing together those of our friends who are divided in opinion as to the superior availability of certain candidates.

First—As to the obligation resting upon us to conform to the decision of the convention.—What is the object of conventions?—Is it not to interchange opinions, and arrive, thereby, at a correct knowledge of the will of a majority of the people. When this is fully ascertained, it is a patriotic duty resting upon the minority to yield a cordial assent to all measures adopted, which square with those principles of right and justice which are regarded as the "platform" of democracy. In order to ascertain how far upon this ground, the action of the convention is binding upon the whole party, let us examine its declaration of principle. It says—"The federal government is one of limited power, derived solely from the constitution and the grants of power shown therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers."

"That the constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence, and carry on a general system of internal improvements."

"That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, di-

rectly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States contracted for internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just or expedient."

"That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion, to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence, or foreign aggression."

"That it is the duty of every branch of the government, to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government."

"That Congress has not power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution, one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people."

"That Congress has no power under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions."

"That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people."

"That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens, and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition law from our statute book."

Who is there that will not yield a cordial assent to this declaration of principle? It is the same "democratic platform" upon which our party stood in the disastrous struggle of '40. It embodies the true principles of administrative power for our government, and in '44, we trust, will be placed in the ascendant by the vote of the nation. If there be any among us, who, from a preference for men, would so weaken our strength as to jeopard the success of these principles, we can only say to them—you are destroying the very means whereby you may obtain the object of your desire—your course is unwise, and may have a suicidal tendency."

Embodying, as does the foregoing extract from the proceedings of the convention, the sentiments of the whole democratic party, it cannot fail to receive a cordial and zealous support from the friends of Mr. Calhoun as well as from the friends of Mr. Van Buren.

Secondly—As to the necessity for conciliation, in order to effect the object already named. As a party, without exception, we prefer success under any leader to whig ascendancy. To insure success we must "support the nominee"—and to gain for him a cordial & hearty support from the whole party, it is necessary that measures be immediately taken to allay the spirit of opposition which has grown out of our discussions upon the merits and availability of our several candidates for the presidency. 'Tis folly to go into battle with dissensions in our camp—they must be healed. Unity of sentiment and action—concert—harmony and good feeling must take the place of dissension and opposition to men. All this must be effected: and those who really wish the democratic party success will not, upon reflection, object to our having now commenced the work."

**Journal & Flag.**

**MONEY MARKET.**—The New York Journal of Commerce of the 11th, 2 P. M. says: Several merchants have discounted their own acceptances, at 2 1/2 per cent., and loans have been made of large sums at the same rate. The banks and individuals are alike unable to find borrowers.

Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter of the 12th says:

Good notes are readily discounted at 4 per cent., and some of the banks say that they are doing a good business even at that rate, inasmuch as they are able to discount not only with their capital but with the heavy amounts of deposits which have been confided to their keeping. No change in country paper, and none in the sale of specie.

**THE BANKS OF ALABAMA.**—A statement prepared by the directory of the state bank, gives as follows, the amount of collections of all the banks, from November,

1842 to 1st December, 1843, and their present circulation as follows:

"The State Bank at Tuscaloosa, has collected \$355,510 16, branch at Huntsville \$230, 239 68, branch at Decatur \$223,365 85, branch at Montgomery \$337,350 24, branch at Mobile \$638,947 86—showing a total collection of \$1,785,416 79. These collections leave the circulation as follows: Bank at Tuscaloosa \$519,498; at Mobile \$2,423,569; at Montgomery \$644,179; at Decatur \$747,524; at Huntsville \$68,854,—a total of \$4,404,624.—Deducting the amount of notes on hand in the several banks and not charged up, on the 30th ultimo, the entire circulation was \$4,319,858."

**FRANKLIN.**

With placid tranquillity, Benjamin Franklin looked quietly and deeply into the secrets of nature. His clear understanding, was never prevented by passion, or corrupted by the pride of theory.—The son of a rigid Calvinist, the grand son of a tolerant Quaker, he had from boyhood been familiar not only with the theological subtleties, but with a catholic respect, freedom of mind. Sceptical of tradition as a basis of faith, he respected reason, rather than authority and after a momentary lapse into fatalism, escaping from the mazes of fixed decrees and free will, he gained, with increasing years, an increasing trust in the overruling Providence of God. Adhering to none "of all the religions" in the colonies, he yet devoutly, though without form, adhered to religion. But though famous as a disputant, and having a natural aptitude for the metaphysics, he obeyed the tendency of his age, and sought by observation to win an insight into the mysteries of being.—Loving truth, without bias, he discerned intuitively the identity of the laws of nature with those of which humanity is conscious, so that his mind was like a mirror, in which the universe, as it reflected itself revealed her laws. He was free from mysticism, even to a fault. His morality, repudiating ascetic severities and the system which enjoins them, was indulgent to appetites of which he abhorred the sway; but his affections were of a calm intensity; in all his career, the love of man gained the mastery over personal interest. He had not the imagination which inspires the bard, or kindles the orator; but an exquisite propriety, parsimonious of ornament gave ease of expression and graceful simplicity even to his most careless writings. In life, also, his tastes were delicate: Indifferent to the pleasures of the table, he relished the delights of music and harmony, of which he enlarged the instruments. His glandness of temper, his modesty, the benignity of his manners, made him the delight of intelligent society; and with healthy cheerfulness, he derived pleasure from books, from philosophy, from conversation—now calmly administering consolation to the sorrower, now indulging in the expression of light hearted gaiety. In his intercourse, the universality of his perceptions bore, perhaps, the character of humor; but while he clearly discerned the contrast between the grandeur of the universe and the feebleness of man, a serene benevolence saved him from contempt of his race or disgust at his toils. To superficial observers, he might have seemed as an alien from speculative truth, limiting himself to the world of senses, and yet, in study, and among men, his mind always sought, with unaffected simplicity, to discover and apply the general principles by which nature and affairs are controlled: now deducing from the theory of caloric improvements in fireplaces & lanterns, & now advancing human freedom by firm inductions from the inalienable rights of man. Never professing enthusiasm, never making a parade of sentiment, his practical wisdom was sometimes mistaken for the offspring of selfish prudence; yet his hope was steadfast, like that hope which rests on the Rock of Ages, and his was as unerring as though the light that led him was a light from heaven. He never anticipated action by theories of self sacrificing virtue; and yet, in the moments of intense activity, he, from the highest abodes of ideal truth, brought down and applied to the affairs of life the sublime principles of goodness, as noiselessly and unobtrusively as became the man who, with a kite and hempen string drew the lightning from the skies. He so separated himself from his age, that he has been called the representative of materialism; and yet, when he thought on religion, his mind passed beyond reliance on sects to faith in God; when he wrote on politics, he founded the freedom of his country on principles that know no change; when he turned an observing eye on nature, he passed all ways from the effects to the cause, from individual appearances to universal laws, when he reflected on history, his philosophical mind found gladness and repose in the clear anticipation of the progress of humanity.—G. Bancroft.

**A WONDERFUL CAVE.**—The Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, is destined, if the Iowa papers are to be credited, to sink into significance. They say that in the Lead district, within a few miles of the town of Du Buque there is a cave lately discovered, which abounds in inexhaustible quantities of rich lead ore. Some of the apartments are beautiful, full of spar and other formations. In one section, the caverns extend to an unknown distance, it has been travelled three miles without any sign of its termination; or without the sight of walls on either side. If these distances be not mere arrow flight of

some Major Longbow, the ca- derful one indeed.—[Saturday.

**THE COTTON CROP.**—Every day additional information confirmatory of the statements we have made relative to the shortness of the present cotton crop. The recent heavy and continued rains which extended, as far as we have been able to learn, throughout almost the entire cotton region, have injured the crop beyond all computation. This injury does not consist so much in the injury of the cotton, which is very great as in the much larger portion which from the loss of time the planters will be utterly unable to gather.

**N. O. Tropic, 8th inst.**

The Memphis Eagle of the 30th, says:—This is the sixth day since the sun has shown upon us, and business is suspended in consequence of the depth of mud and water in our streets and roads; and so it must remain for the next ten days at least; no cotton of consequence is coming in; and less than one hundred bales were received yesterday; it is next to impossible for a cotton wagon now to be dragged on the roads, and it is cruel to attempt it. What little cotton changes hands does at 7 to 7 1/2 cents."

The Vicksburg Sentinel of 4th, states that the rain which poured down so incessantly for seven days previous to Saturday, has put an end to cotton picking this season, and we predict a crop much shorter than had before been calculated on.

**THE COTTON CROP.**—The Arkansas (Little Rock) Banner of the 2nd inst. contains the following remarks on this interesting subject:

THE COTTON CROP.—So far as we have been able to learn, the Cotton crop throughout the country, will turn out to be a much shorter one than was anticipated in the earlier part of the season. This result is owing, in a great degree, to the unprecedented amount of wet weather, during the fall. There have been, comparatively, very few days of weather suitable for picking out the crop; and still fewer suitable for drying it, after it has been picked out. The inevitable consequence of these unfavorable circumstances, has been that immense quantities of Cotton have sprouted and rotted in the fields; and much of that which had been housed, have been greatly injured.

These are certainly facts, in relation to the crop in the Western portions of Tennessee and Mississippi, and throughout Arkansas; and we have no doubt the mischief has extended to most, if not all, of the Cotton country. If the crop be, thus diminished, to the extent we apprehend, the price must be considerably increased.

**THE LATE RAINS.**

Cotton picking for the season is wound up, the late rains having laid the whole country under water, it is impossible to conceive the extent of injury done; thousands of acres of fine cotton totally destroyed! We yesterday conversed with a friend who has been riding through the interior for the last two weeks, and he assured us that unquestionable as was the existence of a crop short of an average one by one half, heretofore; that the late rains give proof of the most convincing and lamentable of the fact, to the most skeptical now.

We saw another gentleman, who stated that he had fifty acres of cotton unpicked—that on these fifty acres he usually made sixty bales of cotton, that they are now under five feet of water, and that off of the extent of land, he cannot this season make a single pound of cotton. He also stated that a neighbor of his has nearly three hundred acres under water, losing thereby two hundred and fifty bales. For what we have seen and heard, we feel justified, in asserting that the crop of 1843 will not exceed 1,150,000 bales which is just half an average crop. This, we say will be the utmost extent of the present year's crop, and time will prove it. Well now suppose that on the first of September the amount of the old crop on hand was one million of bales, which is certainly making the stock on hand tend, greater than what it actually was—still adding it and the crop of the present year together, there would be a deficit of an average crop by one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand bales.

Reflecting for a moment on the increased demand for cotton manufactures caused by the large crop of 1842, and the market which the ratification of the late treaty between England and China has opened to European and American manufactures, as well as a crop equal to half an average one—we ask any rational person to tell us, why a very decided advance in the price of cotton should not take place? The speculators, in Europe may form what estimates they please of the present crop, and editors of papers, published hundreds of miles from a cotton growing section, may hazard opinions which are any thing but correct, but we candidly tell both, they are egregiously wrong in their calculations.

**Vicksburg Sentinel.**

THE latest accounts from Red River state that that stream was within eight inches of the highest point it was ever known to reach, and was still rising. The rain was still falling heavily. A large portion of Shreveport and the warehouses on the low lands were completely covered with water.



## Alabama Legislature.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

## Bills introduced.

By Mr. Snowden: To declare the Patsy-ogga river a public highway.

By Mr. Evans: To secure the rights of creditors in certain cases, requiring trustees in deeds for the benefit of creditors, to give in double the value of the property for the faithful execution of the

is: To prevent sheriffs and from buying county claims.

er: To amend an act relating ates, approved Feb. 9, 1843.

arker: To regulate the adver- agri-fists and corners, and to pre- the sacrifice of property—requir- them to publish their sales in the nearest newspaper, in addition to the mode now di- rected by law.

By Mr. R. T. Johnson: To better pre- serve the navigation of the Warrior and Tombecbe rivers.

By Mr. Baldwin: To regulate judicial proceedings, so as to require the Judges of the circuit and county courts to dispose of any case out of its order, for proper reasons, and that the plea of *quarrel contumace* shall not prejudice other pleas filed.

By Mr. Baldwin: To provide a more easy and speedy remedy on the official bonds of Clerks of the circuit and county courts, authorizing the principal and securities to be included in the same suit.

By Mr. Dear: Concerning execu-ors and administrators, making their representatives chargeable in the same manner as the original parties managing estates.

## Sale of Bank Real Estate in Mobile.

Mr. Bridges, from the committee on ways and means to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the sale of real estate in the city of Mobile, belonging to the Branch Bank there, reported resolutions authorizing the Governor to postpone the sale, not earlier than the first of March 1844, which were adopted.

## Election of County Judges.

The two houses having assembled to go into certain elections, the following is the result:

For Judge of the county court of Pickens, Lemuel A. Gilky 61 votes, Z. L. Nabors 59.

Mr. Gilky was declared duly elected.

For Judge of the county court of Lawrence, Richard O. Pickett 65 votes, Wiley Galloway 57.

Mr. Pickett was declared duly elected.

For Judge of the county court of Walker, Wade B. Taylor 124 votes, without opposition.

For Judge of the county court of Randolph, Jefferson Faulkner 66, Andrew J. Hamilton 58.

Mr. Faulkner was declared duly elected.

The Senate withdrew.

## Bills passed.

To compensate tales jurors in the county of St. Clair.

To compensate the commissioners o roads and

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Hubbard, Norman, McLemore and Martin engaged.

At the request of Mr. Moore, of M. the orders of the day were suspended, to enable him to make a report in which the House as well as the people at a large felt interested.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

The Speaker laid before the House the Report of the Warden of the Penitentiary, on the subject of establishing therein a cotton bagging and rope factory.

On motion of Mr. Martin, it was referred to the committee on the Penitentiary.

The Speaker also laid before the House the Report of the State Treasurer, which was laid on the table, and 133 copies ordered to be printed.

## Bills introduced.

By Mr. Martin: To repeal an act to regulate brigade drill officers, approved Feb. 13, 1843.

By Mr. Martin: To carry into effect joint resolutions, proposing an amendment of the constitution, section 13, art. 6, so as to make the decrees in chancery final in divorce cases.

By Mr. Cook: For the relief of purchasers of 16th sections, allowing the contracts to be rescinded, on paying the interest due, provided a majority of the inhabitants of the township agree thereto.

By Mr. Hoffman: To declare Big Tallapoosa river a public highway.

## Amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Martin offered joint resolutions to amend the 13th section, 6th article of the constitution of Alabama, so as to allow decrees in cases of divorce to be final in the court of chancery.

## Clerks Fees.

Mr. Clemens from the committee on the judiciary to whom was referred the petition of Moses McGuire, reported a bill and recommended its passage. It allows \$2 50 and no more for making up the record in Bank cases.

## State Census.

Mr. Clemens from the committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to taking the census in 1844, reported a bill for that purpose, and recommended its passage.

SATURDAY DEC. 16.

A message from Senate, by Mr. Clitherall, informing the House that the Senate had refused to order to a second reading the bill authorizing reward for the killing of wolves.

## Bills introduced.

By Mr. Martin: For the relief of the citizens of T. 15, R. 8 E. in Benton county, authorizing the contract with John A. Findley for the purchase of a portion of the 16th section to be rescinded, on his surrendering possession of the land, and all his evidences of title.

By Mr. Hendrick: To locate permanently the county site of Cherokee, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Hatcher: To amend the laws concerning patrol duty.

By Mr. Hale: To amend an act regulate the settlements of executors and administrators, so as to dispense with the published notice of the same.

By Mr. Davis of L. The more effectually to provide for contesting the election of Sheriffs.

By Mr. Anderson: To regulate the mode of bringing suits against non-residents.

## Extension of State Bonds.

Mr. Moore of Mad. introduced a bill explanatory of act authorizing the renewal of State bonds due in 1844; the bill provides that new bonds shall be issued, signed by certain officers, due January 1, 1850, in place of the old bonds which are to be taken up.

The bill passed.

The bill for the relief of purchasers of a certain 16th section in the county of Russell, was read a third time, and passed.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

## Bills introduced.

By Mr. Fletcher: To regulate the manner of taking bonds from guardians.

By Mr. Dunn: To authorize the filling of bills in chancery, in certain cases.

By Mr. Scruggs: To provide for the sale of the equitable interest in lands and other property; and that the same lien shall attach as upon judgments at law.

By Mr. Hoffman: To alter and amend the patrol law in the county of Randolph.

## Election of County Judges.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the Senate was invited in the Hall, for the purpose of proceeding to the elections set apart for 12 o'clock.

The Senate having attended, the result was as follows:

For the Judge of the County court of Dallas, Addison J. Saffold 77 votes, and Wm. E. Byrd 49.

Mr. Saffold was declared duly elected.

For Judge of the county court of Talladega, (three ballottings) William H. Rice, 50, 50, 63; John H. Townsend 39, 35 (withdrawn after the second ballot, by Mr. Dougherty, Senator from Macon and Tallapoosa.)

Mr. Rice was declared duly elected.

For Judge of the county court of Conecuh, B. J. Goodloe 94 votes, A. W. Jones 30.

Mr. Goodloe was declared duly elected.

## Methodist Centenary Institute.

Mr. Mitchell from the select committee to whom was referred the engrossed bill from Senate, to amend the act incorporating the Methodist Centenary Institute in the county of Dallas, and appointing T. W. Dornas, T. H. Capers, Jesse Boring and other Trustees of the same, reported the bill back as being what its friends desired, and recommended its passage.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

## Two and three per cent. Funds.

The joint memorial to Congress, asking the disposition of the two and three per cent. fund from the object of internal improvement to that of education, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Davis of L. moved to refer the memorial to a select committee.

A discussion took place, in which messrs

Winston, and Dougherty participated.

On motion of Mr. Hudson it was referred to a special committee.

The President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Treasurer of Alabama, which was laid on the table, and 500 copies to be printed.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Mr. Reese, the Senator from Randolph and Chambers, (who had been detained by indisposition, appeared and took his seat.

## Reports of Mr. Walker, of B. from the judiciary com.

On the petition of James H. Irvine, James H. Weekly and others, praying to be released from a debt contracted by them, and expended on the Tennessee canal as in expedient, which was concurred in.

On the memorial of the President and Directors of the Marine Railway and Insurance Company of Mobile; that a bill was now in progress in the Senate embracing the views of the memorialists; concurred in.

On the resolution inquiring into the expediency of amending the law in relation to clerks' fees, so as to allow registers in chancery the same fees as clerks of county courts—that it was inexpedient to legislate concurred in.

By Mr. Foster, from the judiciary committee.

On the bill to require all persons to give security for costs, who obtain a change of venue in civil cases, as in expedient to pass the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hudson, the report was laid on the table.

Mr. Walker of L. from the committee on education, reported on the expediency of the petition of citizens of Benton county in relation to the deposits of their 16th section funds.

## REPORT

## OF THE

## INSPECTORS OF THE PENITENTIARY.

To His Excellency, BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Governor of the State of Alabama:

Sir: The undersigned, Inspectors of the Penitentiary, ask leave respectfully to submit the following Report:

## Statement of Convicts.

Number of Convicts on the 1st Oct.

1842, 17

Since received to 1st Oct. 1843, 30—56

Discharged by Executive pardon, 2

Dead, 3

Escaped, 2—7

Total in prison, the 1st Oct. 1843, 49

Since received to 1st Nov., 1843, 15

Total in confinement, 1st Nov., 1843, 64

## Employments 1st Nov. 1843.

Shoe Shop, 13

Carriage, Wagon and Cab, 12

net Shop, 6

Smith Shop, 6

Hatters, 7

Tailors, 6

Turning, 3

Painters, 2

Coopers, 2

Tanners, 2

Saddler, 1

Cigar making, 1

Cooks, 2

Hospital Attendant, 1

In Hospital, 1

—61 To.

## Crimes.

Negro Stealing, 1

Larceny, 29

Murder, 3

Man-slaughter, 3

Horse Stealing, 5

Assault with intent, 10

Forgery, 2

Mail Robbing, 1

Rape, 4

Running mortgaged property, 1

Burglary, 1

Perjury, 1

Faro Dealing, 1

Passing Counterfeit money, 2 To. 64

## Ages of Convicts in Confinement, 1st Nov. 1843.

Under 20 Years, 10

From 20 to 30, 31

" 30 " 40, 4

" 40 " 50, 3

" 50 " 60, 5

" 60 " 70, 1 To. 64

## Counties in which Convicted.

Benton, 3

Butler, 1

Barbour, 2

Conecuh, 1

Cherokee, 1

Cosa, 1

Chambers, 3

Clarke, 1

St. Clair, 1

Dale, 2

Dallas, 1

Franklin, 1

Fayette, 1

Greene, 3

Jackson, 1

Henry, 2

Total, 64

## Sentences of those in Confinement, 1st Nov. 1843.

For Life, 3

" 20 Years, 2

" 19 " 1 " 3 1-2 " 1

" 15 " 1 " 3 " 18

" 10 " 2 " 2 " 13

" 8 " 2 " 2 " 1

" 7 " 2 " 2 " 1

" 6 " 1 " 1 " 1

## Native of

New-York, 3

Tennessee, 6

South Carolina, 12

North Carolina, 3

Georgia, 14

Alabama, 5

England, 2

Italy, 1

Vermont, 1

Portugal, 1

Louisiana, 1

Total, 64

In addition to the foregoing, the accom-

plicity, date of conviction, counties where

convicted, sentences, sex, &amp;c. of each con-

vict, as also, his deportment; and also,

those who have been pardoned, have died,

or escaped, (omitted as unnecessary.)

The Convicts are well clothed, and fur-

nished with wholesome diet, three times a

day. They have labored diligently, and

generally conducted well. In a few in-

stances, the punishment prescribed—solitary

confinement, on bread and water, has been

resorted to, without producing, in the opin-

ion of Warden, the desired results. It is,

therefore, worthy of consideration, wheth-

er some other mode of inflicting corporal

punishment, should not be law, in cases where all

other means fail to subdue the obdurate.

There have been three deaths during the

year—two from disease, and one, a case of

self-murder, by hanging. As to the health

of the Convicts, the past season, the dis-

eases which have prevailed, is and are most

likely to prevail in future. We refer you to

the report of the Physician, whose kind-

ness to the sick, and anxious efforts to re-

lieve their diseases, deserve commendation.

The alterations about the cells, to which

he alludes, contemplate iron cell doors

grated, all the way down, which are found

in prisons built on the most approved plan,

in place of the present wooden doors, with

grated apertures, not more than fifteen in-

ches square. By this change will be af-

forded more light and pure air, which all

prisons especially require, as necessary to

the health and comfort of its inmates, we

think the alterations suggested, entitled to

your notice.

The business operations and finances of







of from 120 to 150 sledges. The platina requires but three or four, and the copper, which is also conveyed by land, sets in motion 5800 sledges. By far the greater part of these metals come to the mint in St. Petersburg.

Milton was asked if he intended to instruct his daughter in the different languages—to which he replied—"No, Sir, one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

#### AN IRISHMAN'S COURTSHIP.

"Her eyes are as black as Kilkenny's mud, and her heart is more hard than marble, I'm sure."

Master Dermott M'Foy, a merry faced, sly-looking rogue, who appeared from his style of dress, and almost unintelligible brogue, to have been very recently imported from the land of botheration, appeared on a peace warrant at Clerkenwell, to explain why he threatened and put in fear Miss Peggy O'Flanagan, a pretty dark-eyed lass, living in Union-court, Holborn.

"O, an' please yer worship," said Peggy, blushing ever and anon as she proceeded with her story, "yer worship, the niver a foot since this young gentleman here, that's Master M'Foy, kem over. I can set out-side or me own dure, but he follies me up the court an' down the court, an' as far as the pump an' back, an' to market an' back, an' every where I go, until the bare life is worried out of me, yer worship, so it is!"

"But what did he threaten to do to you?" asked the magistrate.

"Well, sir, (replied Peggy,) I'll tell ye. So when he sees me come out ov me dure he jumps close by my side an' begins with his coxau an' his blarneyin'. 'An' sure, Miss Peggy O'Flanagan,' ses he, 'an' its yer beautiful eyes that ud cox a turtle dove from its mate or a cat from a canary bird,' ses he. 'Erra, go your ways, Master M'Foy,' ses I, 'for,' ses I, 'it isn't wid the likes of ye that I want to keep company at all, so no more of your blarney if you please, sir, ses I. 'Ethim, me jewel,' ses he, 'an' I'm thinkin' that Dermott M'Foy will be a mighty happy fellow when he makes Mrs. M'Foy of the purty smilin' blackeyed Peggy O'Flanagan,' ses he. 'Troth, my boye,' ses I, 'there's two parties to consist to that an' one of them you'll never have,' ses I; 'besides,' ses I, 'how dar omadhown like un-to ye talk to me that a-way?' ses I. 'O, indeed, Miss Peggy,' ses he, 'dare an' die for it is my maxon,' ses he, 'an' so yer worship, that's the way he goes on ever till I get home again. But that is not the worst of it all yer worship, for every night when he gets drunk, he comes to the court and stands watchin' outside my dure with a murderin' great stick, an' swares be this an' be that with terrible oaths, 'yer worship that he'll bate the brains out ov any man he sees comin' to the house. Well, yer worship, on Thursday night he kem in the same way, an' he almost bate the life out of Jerry O'Meara, that's me sister-in-law's first cousin, yer worship, an'—"

"Thal' shouted Mr. M'Foy exultingly, an' right well he deserved it, the spalpeen. That's him that's thyring to prevent ye being Mrs. M'Foy, Peggy, aghra."

Peggy (resuming, without deigning to notice the interruption)—"An Pether Moriarty, an' Tim M'Carthy, an goodness knows how many more, yer worship."

"But," said the clerk, "you have not told us yet what he threatened to do to you."

"Well, sir, yer worship," continued Peggy, "on that same day he danced about the court an' flourished the stick, an' swore that I nevershould see the blessed sun twice more if I didn't spake to the priest next mornin' sir."

"And are you afraid he'll do you some serious injury?" inquired the magistrate.

"O deed, yis, ser," replied Peggy, "I am afraid of my life, sir, an' I didn't go as far as the pump without Jerry O'Meara."

"D've hear that, yer honor?" exclaimed Mr. M'Foy, rather excited, "it's Jerry O'Meara, that it's all about sir." "O boder-shin!" retorted Peggy, angrily, "besides, yer worship, he's always drunk." "Erra thin, Peggy, allanna machree," said Dermott with a sly coaxing look at the lady, "sure isn't it drinken' health an' more fortune to the purty Mrs. M'Foy as is to-be, an' bad scan to Jerry O'Meara, so often, that makes me bately drunk?"—(a laugh.)

"O the little I know or want to know or why ye get drunk," answered Peggy, carelessly. "Look ye here, sir," [handing a letter to the magistrate,] "that's what I found tied to the handle of the pump one day when I went, but I didn't know he was watchin' me in a hall door when I took it."

The clerk opened the letter and read the following half-scoffing, half-coaxing poetic effusion, which created much merriment in court, Master M'Foy joining as heartily as any one.

"To lovely an' adorable Miss Peggy O'Flanagan:

"Erra, Peggy, me darlin', why is it ye're snarlin'?

An' yer purty lip curlin' at Dermott M'Foy? So cruel, so taizing', out thin ye're so plai-sin'.

Och! Peggy machree, won't ye marry me, joy?

"Yer looks are so tindher, my love's a hot cinchder,

That's soorshin' an' burnin' yer own Mun-sther boy;

Be the powers! I'm smitten, but it's mad I'll be gitten'.

If you don't pity the case of poor Dermott M'Foy.

"Yer skin's soft as silk, an' as white as new milk,

An' I'll bate all the spalpeens for yer sake, my joy;

I'll whack Moriarty, an' Peter M'Carthy, So Peggy, me colleen, marry Dermott M'Foy."

Magistrate.—Well his affection appears to be very strong for you, but I suppose you have no great liking for him? O deed, Miss Peggy, said Dermott, looking at Peg-

gy, half-smiling, half vexed *Deed in a shee-shena.*

Magistrate.—Well, Mr. M'Foy, what have you to say to this charge of threatening Miss Flannigan? Mr. M'Foy seemed suddenly to have lost all his wonted assurance for he first looked imploringly at Peggy, then he turned his eyes to the bench, and then he twirled his hat, but he said nothing, and held down his head like a school boy in fear of the birch. The magistrate.—Well, Mr. M'Foy, your mode of courtship you will find won't do in this civilized country. Miss Flannigan evidently has a strong disinclination to receive your addresses, and she must be protected from annoyance and violent conduct. You must, therefore, find bail to keep the peace towards all her majesty's subjects for six months, by which time, probably, your passion will have somewhat cooled.—Bail not being forthcoming Master Dermott M'Foy was sent to Brood over the sorrows of unrequited love in a prison.

[Albion.]

**DR. CHAMPION'S**  
**Vegetable Ague Medicine.**  
*A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms;—also an effectual remedy for Fevers, of every description.*

THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever and from the success in this mode of practice, he is confident it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails to cure the chills and fever the first day. Billous, typhus, nervous, congestive, and Winter fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

#### CERTIFICATES.

Franklin Co., Tenn.

Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with me some two months since, some of your Ague and anti-billous Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them up on any terms; Sappington's Ague Pills being sold by our next door neighbor, and thought by the people not to be surpassed by any medicine for that disease then in use. But your Pills have brought out a name for themselves far surpassing that of any other medicine now in use. All agree that they never saw such a medicine before, and would have no other while they could get yours. The consequence of which is, your pills are all gone, and at the urgent request of our friends, we write you to send us a fresh supply.

We are respectfully yours, &c.  
T. M. TRYOR & Co.  
B. S. H. DAVIS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELLAN.

Talladega Co. May 21, 1842.  
This is to certify that during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Ague medicines in my practice, and out of twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never failed of effecting a permanent removal of the disease; and in no single case did a patient take more than half a box. I can with strict veracity and do with great pleasure say, that I believe it to be the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for ague, chills and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.

WM. McCLELLAN.

Calhoun county, Ill., April 15, 1842.

Dr. Champion:  
Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-billous and ague pills in my practice to a considerable extent and have found them to be productive of superior effects in the case of fever and many other cases. It is difficult to get them here, their character standing so high in all the south part of this State that they are all bought up, and consequently it is very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them. You will confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this county by forwarding a good supply of your medicine to this place.

A. A. WOLF, M. D.

Each box contains twenty-four Pills, twelve of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample certificates of the efficiency of this medicine.

ALSO.

**DR. CHAMPION'S**  
**Vegetable Anti-Billous, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills,** possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach; depraved appetite, worms, cholodalgia, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

For sale by SMITH & ABBNEY, in Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN SIMS, North Port.

For Sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, and in nearly all the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States, and Texas.

September 6, 1842 14—9ms.

ALEXANDRIA

**Male & Female School.**

The next session of this institution will commence on the first day of January next, under the superintendence of Mr. Tenny or Mr. Clark.

Boarding can be obtained in the vicinity at five dollars per month.

December 6, 1843.

#### Jefferson Hotel.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the south side of the Square; where they are prepared to entertain regular boarders and transient customers, with commodious rooms attentive servants, and every other facility in a public house. All persons who may favor the subscribers with their custom, may rest assured no efforts shall be spared to make them comfortable—and their charges will be in accordance with the times.

WILLIAM M. WEIR.  
ELIZA JANE TATE.  
Dec. 2, 1843.—tf.

#### The State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, June 5th, 1843.

PETER LARRISON, Administrator of Samuel Lively, dec'd having report ed said estate insolvent—

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying and requiring the creditors of said estate to present their claims to E. T. Smith, Judge of the County Court, on the first Friday in January next, at the Office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, at which time and place the claims against said estate will be audited for allowance.

A true copy from the Minutes:

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.  
June 7, 1843.

#### Executive Department.

TUSCALOOSA.

I, BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Governor of the State of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th sections of the act placing the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur in liquidation, and by and with the advice of the President and Directors of said Branch Bank, do hereby declare and make known, that there will be offered for sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house in the Town of Ashville, and County of St. Clair, on

**Wednesday the 10th day of January next,** the following described **Tracts of Land,** with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying in the County of St. Clair, the property of the said Branch Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur—to-wit:

N. E. 1-4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3 East, on which is a comfortable Dwelling House and out-houses,—fine Spring and Peach Orchard, & sixty acres cleared.

N. W. 1-4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3 East.

The said sale will commence at 11 o'clock on said day.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to advance one fourth of the purchase money and execute notes for the balance, payable in one, two and three equal annual instalments, with six per centum per annum interest thereon, payable in the Notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama, or any of its Branches, and will receive from the person conducting such sale, a certificate of purchase.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State affixed at Tuscaloosa this 24th day of August, A. D. 1843, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixtieth year.

BEN. FITZPATRICK.

By the Governor,

W. GARRETT,

Secretary of State.

**Thomas A. Walker**

AND

**Thomas D. Clark,**

HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of

**RICE & CLARKE.**

They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State.

The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business, will secure the services of both.

Office of RICE at Jacksonville, Ala.

Office of CLARKE at Talladega, Ala.

June 26, 1842.—tf.

**NEW GOODS!!**

**NEW GOODS!!**

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from New York a

**WELL SELECTED AND ASSORTED STOCK OF**

**DRY GOODS,**

consisting of the latest and most fashionable Patterns of Alpaca Lustres, Chusans, Mous de Lanes, Bombazines, Merinoes, Prints, &c., Shawls, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jaconets, Swiss and striped Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Diapers & Towellings, Table Cloths, Dimities. Also a Splendid Assortment of West of England black, blue, invisible green, cadet mixed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Satinets of all qualities, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs, Lindeys, Osnaburghs, Kerseys, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Negro and Bed Blankets, Ipswich, Merino and Lambswool Shirts and Drawers.

Address: T. A. & A. J. WALKER, Jacksonville, Ala.

Nov. 8, 1843—4t

**Two more Premiums**

FROM THE FIRE PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber agrees to pay a **Gold Premium** to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of **Bells** to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.

WM. H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

**Administrator's sale.**

WILL be sold at the late Residence of Jesse Harris deceased, on the first day of January next, the personal property of said Estate consisting of one yoke of Oxen, Cattle, Hogs, House hold and Kitchen furniture. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WARREN HARRIS, Ad'm.

with the will annexed.

Dec. 13, 1843.

**Blacksmithing.**

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has in his employment a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is supplied with two furnaces, both of which will be kept in constant use, & well supplied with tools. He will keep on hand a good supply of Iron of every kind, and will at all times be prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmith work including the ironing of wagons, &c. in the most workman-like manner. All work will be warranted—executed upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. His shop is situated near his own residence, at the fork of the road two miles north of Jacksonville.

R. D. ROWLAND.

Dec. 6, 1843.—3m.

#### SPECIE FUNDS FOR COTTON.

THE undersigned will make advances in Specie funds on Cotton. Planters and Cotton Buyers can at all times be supplied upon favorable terms with Notes on some of the best Banks in Georgia.

E. E. GAITHER.  
Wetumpka, Nov. 22, 1843.—3t.

#### Public House.

THE Subscriber, having leased from Major Jacob Hoss, the Planter's Hotel, on the east side of the Square in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama, will endeavor to make those who call on him as comfortable as possible, by keeping his table well furnished; and his stable supplied with forage, and attended by a trusty Ostler.

NATHAN HARRIS.  
Cedar Bluff, Nov. 22, 1743.—tf.

#### NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

**House of Entertainment**

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

#### JOHN S. BEEBA,

**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

**Mobile, Ala.,**

REFER TO

Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.

" A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.

" H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega,

Gen. Wm. B. McClellan,

Maj. Alexander Riddle,

Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

#### "THE

**Pilgrim's Choice,**

A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors."

BY ELD. DAVID W. ANDREWS.

A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and

WOODWARD & PORTER.

#### Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel Chamblin, dec., on the 22nd November, 1843, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

JAMES B. CHAMBLIN, Administrator.

Nov. 29, 1843.—6t.

**Samuel F. Rice,**

AND

**Thomas D. Clark,**

HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of

**RICE & CLARKE.**

They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State.

The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business, will secure the services of both.

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Office of CLARKE at Talladega, Ala.

June 26, 1842.—tf.

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**WELL SELECTED AND ASSORTED STOCK OF**

**DRY GOODS,**

consisting of the latest and most fashionable Patterns of Alpaca Lustres, Chusans, Mous de Lanes, Bombazines, Merinoes, Prints, &c., Shawls, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jaconets, Swiss and striped Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Diapers & Towellings, Table Cloths, Dimities. Also a Splendid Assortment of West of England black, blue, invisible green, cadet mixed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Satinets of all qualities, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs, Lindeys, Osnaburghs, Kerseys, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Negro and Bed Blankets, Ipswich, Merino and Lambswool Shirts and Drawers.

Address: T. A. & A. J. WALKER, Jacksonville, Ala.

Nov. 8, 1843—4t

**Two more Premiums**

FROM THE FIRE PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber agrees to pay a **Gold Premium** to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of **Bells** to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.

WM. H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

**Administrator's sale.**

WILL be sold at the late Residence of Jesse Harris deceased, on the first day of January next, the personal property of said Estate consisting of one yoke of Oxen, Cattle, Hogs, House hold and Kitchen furniture. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WARREN HARRIS, Ad'm.

with the will annexed.

Dec. 13, 1843.

**Blacksmithing.**

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has in his employment a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is supplied with two furnaces, both of which will be kept in constant use, & well supplied with tools. He will keep on hand a good supply of Iron of every kind, and will at all times be prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmith work including the ironing of wagons, &c. in the most workman-like manner. All work will be warranted—executed upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. His shop is situated near his own residence, at the fork of the road two miles north of Jacksonville.

R. D. ROWLAND.

Dec. 6, 1843.—3m.

#### FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

#### William B. Martin

AND

**R. G. Earle,**

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.

Nov. 8, 1843.—tf.

#### BOOK-BINDERY,

Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business,—and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Terms, low as possible.—work warranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.

SLEAVEN & CAMMER.



# Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 8.—No. 1.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1844.

Whole No. 365.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

## Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, & also for Blanks except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on Business.

## GETTING ON OF MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.

We would walk five miles "like all wrath" to shake hands with the writer of the following letter. And if we did not succeed in procuring an introduction to Miss Kessiah or Miss Caroline, we would bet long odds we secured a new correspondent for the Spirit of the Times. If the writer—of whose identity we have not the least notion—should chance to see this paragraph at an early day, we shall esteem it a particular favor if he will communicate to us, in season, the precise town and county of Georgian which "the gals are gwine to hang up their bags" at the ensuing "Crismus." As we are pretty sure to be true, he will confer an additional obligation by suggesting to his sister-in-law, that the altitude of the bag to be hung up on this occasion should be increased "about a foot;" something between a lamp post and a lightning rod would best suit "this child." We are as anxious "as the mischief" to know our fate in the premises.

*Spirit of the Times.*

PINEVILLE, Dec. 27, 1842.

Mr. Thompson—Dear sir—Crismus is over, and the thing's ded. You know I told you in my last letter I was gwine to bring Miss Mary up to the chalk at Crismus. Well, I done it as slick as a whistle, 'tho' it come mighty nigh bein a serious undertaken. But I'll tell you all about the whole circumstance. The fact is, I'd made my mind up more'n twenty times to just go and come rite out with the whole business, but whenever I got where she was, and whenever she looked at me with her witchin eyes and kind o' blushed at me, I always felt sort o' streeked and fainty, and all what I made up to tell her was forgot, so I couldn't think of it to save me. But you're a married man, Mr. Thompson, so I couldn't tell you nothing about poppin the question, as they did call it. It's a mighty great favor to ax of a rite pretty gal, and to people as an't used to it, it goes monstrous hard, don't it? They say widders don't mind it no more'n nothin. But I'm makin a transgression, as the preacher ses.

Crismus eve I put on my new suit and shaved my face as slick as a smotherin iron and went over to old Miss Stanley. As soon as I went into the parlour where they was all sitting round the fire, Miss Caroline and Kessiah both laughed it out.

"There, there," ses they, "I told you so, I knew it would be Jos'ph."

"What's I done, Miss Caroline?" ses I. "You come under sister's chicken comb, and I do believe she knew you were comin when she put it over the door."

"No, I didn't—I didn't no such a thing, now," ses Miss Mary, and her face blu'ed red all over.

"Oh you needn't deny it," ses Miss Kessiah, "you b'long to Joseph, now, j-ss as sure as ther's any charm in the chicken bones." I know'd that was a first rate chance to say somethin' but the dear little creature looked so sorry and kept blushing so, I couldn't say nothin zactly to the pint, so I tuck a chair and reached up and took down the bone, and put it in my pocket.

"What are you gwine to do with that bone now, Major?" ses Miss Mary.

"I'm gwine to keep it as long as I live," ses I, "as a Crismus present from the handsomest gal in Georgia."

When I sed that she blushed worse and worse.

"Aint you ashamed, Major?" ses she.

"Now you ought to give her a Crismus gift, Joseph, to keep all her life," ses Miss Caroline.

"Ah! ses old Miss Stanley, "when I was a gal we used to hang up our stockings."

"Why mother?" ses all of 'em, "to say stockings rite afore—"

Then I felt a little streaked too, cause they was all blushing as hard as they could!

"Hittity-ity?" ses the old lady—what finement. I'd like to know what harm there is in stockings. People now-a-days is getting so mealy, mouthed that they can't call nothin by its name, and don't see as the're enny better than the old time people was. When I was a gal like you, child, I used to hang up my stockings and git 'em full of presents."

The gals kept laughin.

"Never mind," ses Miss Mary, "the Major's got to give me a Crismus gift—wont you, Major?"

"Oh yes," says I, "you know I promised you one."

"But I didn't mean that," ses she.

"I've got one for you, what I want you to keep all your life, but it would take a three bushel bag to hold it," ses I.

"Oh that's the kind," ses she.

"But will you keep it as long as you live?" Says I.

"Certainly I will, Major."

"Now you hear that, Miss Caroline," says I, "she ses she'll keep it all her life."

"Yes, I will," ses Mary—but what is it?"

"Never mind," ses I, "you hang up a bag big enough to hold it and you'll find out what it is, in the mornin'."

Miss Caroline winked at Miss Kessiah and then whispered to her—then they both laughed and looked at me as mischievous as they could. "They spected somethin'."

"You'll be sure to give it to me now, if I hang up a bag?" ses Miss Mary.

"And you promise to keep it?" ses I.

"Well I will, cause I know you wouldn't give me nothin that wasn't worth keepin'."

"They all agreed that they would hang up a bag for me to put Miss Mary's Crismus present in, in the back porch, and about 9 o'clock I told 'em good evening and went home."

I set up till midnight and when all was gone to bed I went softly into the back gate and went up to the porch, and ther, sure enuff, was a great big meal bag hanging to the joice. It was monstrous unhandy to git into it, but I was 'farned not to back out, so I got some chairs on the top of a bench and got hold of the rope and let myself down into the bag, but just as I was gittin in, the bag swung agin the chairs, and down they went with a terrible racket. But nobody didn't wake up but old Miss Stanley's grabe big our dog, and here he cum' rippen and tarn through the yard like all wrath, and round and round he went trying to find what was the matter. I sot down in the bag and didn't breathe louder than a kitten, for fear he'd find me out, and after a while he quit barkin. The wind began to blow boninable cold and the bag kept turning round and swingin so it made me sea-sick as the mischief. I was fraid to move for fear the rope would break and let me fall, and ther I sot with my teeth rattlin like I had an ager. It seemed like it would never come daylight, and I do believe if I didn't love Miss Mary so powerful I would frize to death; for my hart was the only spot that felt warm, and it didn't beat more'n two lick a minit, only when I thought how she would be sprid in the mornin, and then it went in a canter.

Bimbley the cussed old dog come up on the porch and began to smell about the bag, and then he barked like he tho't he had treed somethin. "Bow wow, wow, ses he. "Then he smell agin, and try to git up to the bag. "Get out, ses I, very low, for fear they would hear me. "Bow wow, wow" ses he. "Bogoned you boninable fool," ses I, and I felt all over in spots, for I spected every minit he'd nip me, and what made it worse, I couldn't see whar bouts he'd take hold. "Bow wow, wow!" Then I tried to axim—come here, good feller," ses I, and whis'd a little to him, but it want no use. "Thar he stood and kept up his eternal whinin and barkin, all night. I couldn't tell when daylight was breakin, only by the chickens crowin, and was monstrous glad to hear 'em, for if I had to stay there one hour more, I don't believe I'd ever got out that bag alive."

Old Miss Stanley came out fust, and as soon as she saw the bag, ses she.

"What upon earth has Joseph put into that long bag for Mary? I'll lay it's a yearlin or some live animal or Bruin wouldn't bark at it so."

She went in to call the gals, and I sot ther shiverin all over so I couldn't speak; I tried to—but I didn't say nothin. Bimbley they all come runnin out.

"My Lord! what is it?" ses Miss Mary.

"Oh, it's alive!" ses Kessiah, "I seed it move."

"Call Cato, and make him cut the rope," ses Miss Caroline, "and let's see what it is. Come here, Cato and let's bag down."

"Don't hurt it for the world," ses Miss Mary.

Cato untied the rope that was round the jice, and let the bag down easy on the floor, and I tumbled out all covered with corn meal, from head to foot.

"Goodness gracious!" ses Miss Mary, "if it aint the Major himself!"

"Yes," ses I, and you know you promised to keep my Christmas present as long as you lived."

The gals laughed themselves almost to death, and went to brushin off the meal as fast as they could, sayin they were gwine to hang that bag up every Crismus till they got husbands too. Miss Mary—bless her bright eyes, she blushed as beautiful as a

morning glory, and sed she'd stick to her word. She was rite out o' bed, and her hair wasn't combed, and her bod wasn't fixed at all! but the way she looked pretty was rale distractin. I do believe if I was froze stiff, one look at her charmin face, as she stood lookin down to the floor with her roguish eyes, and her bright curls fallin all over her snowy neck would fetch me to. I tell you what, it was worth hangin in a meal bag from one Crismus to another to feel so happy as I have ever since.

I went home after we had the laugh out, and set by the fire till I had thawed. In the forenoon all the Stanleys come over to our house, and we had one of the greatest Crismus dinners that ever was seed in Georgia, and don't believe a happier company ever sot down at the same table. Old Miss Stanley and mother settled the match, and talked over every thing that happened in their families, and laughed at me and Mary, and cried about their dead husbands, cause they wasn't alive to see their children married.

It is all settled now, cept we haint sot the weddin day. I'd like to have it all over at once, but young gals ains like to be engaged awhile, you know, so souse I must wait a month or so. Mary (she says I must call her Miss Mary now) has been a good d-dal trouble and both-rashun to me, but if you could see her, you wouldn't think I ought to grudge a little sufferin to get such a sweet little wife.

You must come to the weddin if you possibly kin, I'll let you know. No more from your friend till de-ah.

JOSEPH JONES.

## EFFECTS OF MONOPOLY IN ENGLAND.

Our countrymen will read in the following extracts from a press which sustains the present British administration, what we may anticipate in following up in this country the system of monopoly which has worked the industry of England almost to death. The banking gentry—the funding-system gentry—the corn-law gentry—the gentry of every privileged class have done nothing more in England than the similar favored classes are doing here. They simply use the machinery of legislation to appropriate the earnings of labor, without equivalent, to their own use. Bank taxation—protective-tariff taxation—national debt taxation—internal-improvement taxation—directed by the rich, will do the business as effectually for our toiling millions, after a while, as has already been done in England for its sturdy, patient, and naturally highly gifted population. Hear, from an advocate of the party of oppression, the condition of its subjects:—*Globe*.

*Extracts from the London Herald.*

"The bitter, grinding, and increasing poverty of the industrial classes is the disease of the United Kingdom. 'Poverty is Brecca,' said a hard-working Welshman, the other day; and poverty is charism, poverty is repeal agitation, poverty is anti-corn law fury. Ireland is afflicted—reported in 1836, the commission appointed to inquire into the condition of its poorer classes—with 2,355,000 destitute human beings. In England, stated Sir James Graham, last session of Parliament, there were then 1,200,000 persons receiving parochial relief, to which must be added at least an equal number of unrelieved cases of semi-starvation. And the condition of the poorer classes in the large towns of Scotland is rapidly becoming, Dr. Alison assures us, *Irishized*; and so distressing is the general state of the working people in Scotland, that a compulsory poor law is an evil impending over that country. And yet, in spite of all this poverty and misery, our population increases at the rate about 800 souls a day, and year after year matters become worse, instead of better."

"But he must be a very superficial observer, and a very thoughtless politician, who estimates the wretchedness of the United Kingdom by statistics or statements of destitution such as these. They are but the crying out evils; the obvious, patent, and disgusting sorrows; on their broad foundation must be heaped the constant struggles for life of the industrious, and willing, and partially employed, who won't waste an hour in contending for a loaf of bread or a union skillogalee with boards of guardians; the spasmodic competition of the half-educated for employment; the ill remunerated efforts of the petty tradesman and capitalist shop keeper to obtain food and raiment for his household; and for his 'd-dal' of half-famished tutors and teachers of either sex; and the intellectual but untold sufferings of young women thrown at an early age on their needles for (not maintenance, but) existence—sufferings from which our streets swarm with prostitution in its most offensive and hideous forms, and which almost makes the sale of female virtue the price of self-preservation. The streets of London are becoming in the day what the saloons of our theatres once were; while in the evening our greater thoroughfares are one enormous brothel."

"Look, too, at the state, in this respect, of our provincial towns: the vice which, a few years ago, was in them a hidden or subsidiary occupation, is now an established trade, openly pursued, tolerated, and relied on for debauched support. The subject will not bear discussion; and it is one of the most fatal symptoms of our nation-

al disease. Talk not of the vice in Paris: it is virtue and decency, when compared to English obscenity and brutal importunity; like the corruption of Marie Antoinette's court, it loses half its evil by losing all its grossness."

"Oh! we may be told: 'Poverty shall never cease out of the land.' True—most true; but the poverty we complain of is very likely to make the land cease; the poverty we point to is rapidly bringing millions to the conviction that revolution would be to them a blessed change the poverty we refer to is quickly paganizing large classes of the community. It is a poverty rarely relief, to poor-laws, to *young England* manasteries, or to political economy, with renown, no amount of national greatness, no extent of external territorial development can compensate for. It is a poverty which is making the people savage; is bringing the monarchy into contempt; is destroying hope; is promoting turbulence, and is fomenting a spirit of disorder—"

"Unkind already, and estranged in part. The wolf begins to share their wandering heart."

Good God! can any man think of last year's outbreaks in the manufacturing districts, of contemporaneous disorders in Wales, and of present and unfinished agitation in Ireland, and then coolly satisfy himself with the sacred quotation, 'poverty shall never cease out of the land!' From the conflicts in Lancashire, from the hills in Wales, and from the monster meetings in Ireland, the same cry was to be heard—we are perishing in the midst of plenty; we are starving in spite of abundance."

## ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

It will be recollected that an appropriation of \$30,000 was made during the last session of Congress for the purpose of trying an experiment with Professor Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph between the cities of Baltimore and Washington. We have ascertained that this work is now rapidly progressing. About a month ago those having the contract commenced laying the leaden pipe, in which are placed the electric wires. In the course of a few days it became necessary to suspend operations for the purpose of procuring more suitable material. This was obtained and the work again resumed. The pipes, about an inch in diameter, are now laid from the signal office in McHenry, near Poppen's street, Baltimore, to the Relay house, a distance of nine miles. They follow the course of the railroad track, except in a few instances, where, for convenience and economy, curves have been avoided. Professor Morse, we learn, contemplates immediately on completing his telegraph to the Relay house, making a trial in order to ascertain its capacities before going further. If this prove successful, he will prosecute the enterprise with despatch, until it shall be accomplished in accordance to the original design. The pipe in which the telegraph wires are placed is buried some ten or twelve inches under ground, and can be put down with little difficulty. —*Baltimore Patriot*

## ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The late direction of public attention towards this subject, has a greater unanimity of feeling in its favor throughout the entire South and Southwest than has ever before existed. There is but one opinion here in relation to it—and that is for the annexation. The conviction is universal that it is a measure of vital importance, of absolute necessity to us. We are happy also to perceive that the measure is viewed more favorably at the North than it has heretofore been. The only obstacle they see in the way is the hubbear of slavery. They seem to forget that the institution already exists in the Republic and that it will not be in any degree strengthened by her annexation to us. They overlook alike the wishes, the unanimous wishes we may say, of the citizens of Texas, together with those of the entire South and West, the great gain to be derived to the commerce, and the manufactures of the North, in a Quixotic tilt against slavery. If the annexation of Texas were to be attended with the introduction of slavery there as a new institution, there would, in that case, be some consistency in these fears—some ground for this objection. But such is not the case. The annexation of Texas to the United States, will not extend the dominion of this institution. It exists there as it does here. The objection then is without force against the annexation. On the contrary, by the admission of Texas into the union, one branch of the slave trade, said to be carried on between Texas and the Spanish West India ports, would be suppressed. The Northern opponents of the measure ought then to find in this view of it, something to recommend it to them.

The view of this important question taken by some who have favored the public with their opinions of it—that the United States has a good title to the territory of Texas—we regard as altogether indefensible. That we once had, is a proposition of a less doubtful nature. But by our acknowledgment of her independence, all claims of this character are foreclosed. From the history of the cession of Florida, we think it will appear that the claim advanced by us to the Rio Bravo del Norte, was relinquished, and the present boundary, the Sabine, agreed upon, for the sake of other advantages, principally for the cession

of Florida. On two grounds then are our claims foreclosed.

The Union of the two countries can only be effected by peaceable negotiation. The matter has been taken up by our General Assembly. That body will probably urge upon the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from this State, the importance of the subject. We hope that the Legislature of each State in the Southwest will in like manner move in the matter.

*Democratic Gazette.*

## THE LOST MONEY TRUNK.

### A ROBBERY OF FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The affair of the missing money trunk from Pomeroy's express, is still unexplained. Mr Copp, the agent arrived in New York on Friday, and it is said was taken into custody. He says he left the trunk on board the steamboat, at about three o'clock in the morning, came to office and took some rest, and then departed by the morning boat to Albany via Bridgeport, without having heard or seen any thing more of it. The amount of money contained in the trunk was very large. About \$40,000 in bills from the Albany banks, \$26,000 of which were consigned to Drew, Robinson & Co. of Wall Street. There were also about \$40,000 in bills of the Union Bank of New York, which had been sent to Albany to be countersigned at the Comptroller's office, and about \$100,000 in drafts and checks. The bills of the Union Bank were in printed sheets of the denominations of 1, 2, 4, 10 and 20 dollars, countersigned on the face at the comptroller's office, but not signed by all the officers of the bank. No notes of the denominations designated, so countersigned, have been issued by the banks, nor will they be except from new plates, unless these notes are recovered. Pomeroy & Co. offer \$300 for recovery and delivery of the trunk and contents.

Since the above, we have received the Albany Argus, which says the amount of cash and valuables in the trunk was not less than four hundred thousand dollars. The following is the article in the Argus of Saturday morning. —*N. Y. Sun.*

*Grant and astounding Robbery.*—Yesterday, our city was astounded with the particulars of a robbery more extensive and glaring than any that has yet startled the public mind.

The iron trunk, containing the money and drafts sent from this city by the banks and brokers in charge of Pomeroy & Co's Express, on Tuesday, was stolen from the deck of the Steamboat Utica, it is supposed after the arrival of the boat in the city of New York on Wednesday morning. The particulars are briefly as follows:

The trunk was in the immediate charge of Amasa Copp, now interested with or in the employ of Pomeroy & Co. It was taken from this city by stage at 10 A. M. and received on board the boat at Coxsackie in the afternoon. Copp placed it on deck, and early in the evening retired below to his berth and although it was suggested by Capt Scott that he should put it in a more secure situation, the landings being frequent he declined to adopt the suggestion.

At 2 in the morning, when the boat arrived Copp left the trunk on deck, unattended and without charge or notice to any one and proceeded to Pomeroy & Co's office, where he was under-stood to say that the trunk was on board, and in charge of Mr. Riggs, assistant captain; thence, after deliberately going to sleep, he proceeded at half past six A. M. on board the boat for Bridgeport, and returned to this city and Troy by the Houseatic train on Wednesday night.

The agent in New York thinking the trunk safe, waited until morning to send for it. The porter who accompanied Copp to the Bridgeport boat went immediately to the Utica for the trunk. But no trunk was to be found, nor could any of the officers or crew of the boat tell where, or by whom it had been taken away. As soon as the loss was discovered, messengers were dispatched to Boston, Philadelphia, and to this city with the intelligence.

On Thursday evening, when information of the trunk was brought in this city by express from New York, several of the parties interested proceeded to Troy, where Copp resides, and subjected him to examination, which resulted in nothing, beyond a declaration of ignorance on his part of any loss of the trunk, or of its whereabouts; but an admission of the carelessness and indifference with which a trust of such magnitude had been discharged. He was not, we believe, taken at once into custody, but proceeded with some of the parties to New York.

The amount of cash and valuables in the trunk (including the registered notes from the Bank Department, and the money and drafts from Troy) was probably not less than four hundred thousand dollars. Of this amount about \$19,000 being cash, in bank notes of all descriptions and denominations, current and eastern funds, will be available to robbers—the remainder being drafts payable to order, notes, and registered bank notes, unsigned, will not be available, payment having been stopped.

President Houston, in a late speech at Galveston, used the following strong language:

"My countrymen: One question in relation to England. What has England done? And there is no secret in connection with her. I say it before God, but that Texas wants peace, to be attained by the

intervention of three great Powers, England has assured us that we have her most friendly disposition and aid.—There is no condition mentioned. Abolition, or anything of the kind, is wholly unknown to the archives of Government. They have a right to advise, if they choose, and we to reject. There is nothing compulsory on their part.—England is in no wise making claims or asserting anything as a right, which is incompatible with the interests of this country."

This contradicts explicitly the charge of a collusion between the Governments of England and Texas, on the subject of the abolition of slavery, as the price of a British alliance.

**GREAT MAIL ROBBERY.**—The mail from Albany for New York, was broken open on Thursday night last at Hudson, where it had been detained in consequence of the ice in the river, and robbed of most of its contents, consisting principally of drafts. The amount stolen is supposed to be about \$150,000. The mail bag after the letters were rifled of their contents was thrown into the dock, where it was discovered the succeeding morning. A man named Hough, employed by the contractors for a number of years, was immediately arrested, charged with being concerned in the robbery, and although none of the letters or their contents were found on him, strong suspicions are entertained as to his guilt.

## MAIL LOST.

We have been furnished by Gen. Armstrong with the following letter:

*Nashville Whig.*

Springfield, Ten. Dec. 21, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—The mail from Hopkinsville, Ky., to Springfield, Ten., failed to arrive at this office yesterday.

I got a line from the Post Master at Red River, last evening, informing me that the mail rider and one other white man by the name of James, and a negro man, were all drowned at the same time, in attempting to cross Red River at Sugg's Mill, in a small boat above the mill dam. The negro had undertaken to ferry the mail rider and Mr. J. across, but all went over the mill dam together, and are consequently lost—and I do not think there will be any chance to ever get the mail bags again.

I am very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. W. FERGUSON.

Gen. R. Armstrong, P. M.

## From the Palladium.

### RAIL ROAD MEETING.

According to previous notice, a respectable number of the citizens of the county of DeKalb, met at Van Buren on Saturday the 23d day of December, inst., in order to adopt some measures, relative to the construction of a Rail Road from Gunter's Landing on the Tennessee River, to some suitable and convenient point on the Coosa River, above the Ten Islands.

Whereupon, on motion of S. C. Smith, Noah W. Ward, Esq. was called to the chair and Jacob Gillespie appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, a motion was made by S. C. Newman, Esq. that a committee of four persons be appointed by the chair to draft a report and set of Resolutions, which carried.

Whereupon the chair appointed S. C. Smith, S. C. Newman, James Lamar, and Jacob Gillespie, to compose said committee.

The committee then withdrew for a short time, and returned with the following Report and Resolutions, which were read separately, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The connection of the waters of the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers, by means of a Rail Road, to commence at or near Gunter's Landing on the Tennessee River and terminate at the nearest and most practicable point on the Coosa River, above the Ten Islands, is now in contemplation by the northern and eastern portions of the State of Alabama, a work which from previous examination, is considered by experienced engineers to be entirely practicable, and believing that a Road of this kind, through our country, cannot fail to prove highly beneficial to our State in a commercial point of view, as well as enhance the value of lands adjacent to its location, and at the same time, open to us a speedy conveyance to market, for all produce we can spare, at fair prices, and in return bringing to our doors, Sugar, Coffee, Salt and Iron, and such other articles as we are compelled to purchase from abroad, and at a nominal cost when compared with the present high prices of foreign goods, rendered dear for the want of a cheap and easy mode of conveyance.

The distance between the two Rivers at the points above mentioned, is estimated at thirty or more miles, and without any formidable obstruction between those points, the ascension of the Sand Mountain being the only difficulty in the way which from the best information your committee now have on the subject, can be easily overcome by the application of stationary power for a short distance, and perhaps stationary power would not be required at all.

The cost of the construction of said Road is the next thing which claims the attention of the citizens of our State, together with the source from whence it is to come.

No accurate calculation of the expense can now be made—but judging from the cost of similar works in other States we are led to the conclusion that the amount of



money which would be required to be invested would not exceed three hundred thousand dollars. This sum is deemed to be amply sufficient.

The two per cent fund guaranteed to the State of Alabama, arising from the sale of all the public lands within the limits of the State after its admission into the Union, to be applied by the State in the construction of Roads, &c., is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars, a portion of which money has been received and is now within the control of our State Legislature. Your committee confidently believe that the amount of money which would be required to complete said road, could not be invested more profitably to the people of Alabama in any other way.

1st. *Resolved*, That we heartily concur with the citizens of Madison and the adjoining counties, in the opinion that the construction of a Rail-road, connecting the Coosa and Tennessee Rivers would reflect credit upon the State, and open to its citizens, an avenue to wealth and prosperity hitherto unknown.

2nd. *Resolved*, In the event the two per cent fund or a portion thereof cannot be appropriated for the completion of the contemplated Road, that an amount sufficient for said purpose be raised and held by stockholders, may be authorized by the Legislature under such regulations and restrictions as shall be deemed expedient.

3rd. *Resolved*, That we also approve of the completion of the Gunter's Landing and Selma Rail Road, and that our Senators and members favor that exterrize if the same should be agitated the present session of the Legislature.

The following Resolution was offered by S. C. Newman, and was unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That we disapprove of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing and requiring a loan of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, by the State Bank out of the two per cent fund to the Montgomery and West Point Rail Road, that it is not in accordance with the act of Congress admitting our State into the Union, and that the law authorizing the loan ought to be repealed.

*Resolved*, That our Senators and members in our State Legislature receive the foregoing Report and Resolutions, as direct instructions to use their influence to procure the passage of a law or laws to carry into effect the object of this meeting.

The following resolution was offered by S. C. Smith, Esq., and adopted:

*Resolved*, That a corresponding committee of four be appointed by the chairman, for the purpose of collecting information and communicating the same to the corresponding committee at Huntsville, and when expedient, to attend meetings held at that place on the subject embraced in the foregoing Report.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose said corresponding committee: S. C. Newman, James Lamar, Solomon C. Smith and Jacob Gillespie.

The following was proposed and adopted: That the Secretary make out, forthwith, three copies of the proceedings of this meeting, and forward one copy to Cedar Bluff, for publication in the "Palladium," one to Huntsville, for publication in the "Democrat," and one copy to be sent to our Senators and members at Tuscaloosa, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion of James Lamar, the meeting then adjourned sine die.

N. W. WARD, Chairman.

JACOB GILLESPIE, Secretary.

## Alabama Legislature.

### SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

We have omitted a part of the Proceedings of the Senate of today, to make room for the following interesting debate:

Mr. TOULMIN, from the committee upon the State Bank and Branches, having reported unfavorably to the passage of a bill to repeal the 4th section of an act, entitled "An Act to regulate the management and expenses of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches," and the question being upon concurring in the report of the committee—

Mr. YANCEY said—That he asked the attention of the Senate, for a few minutes, while he should offer some reasons why the report of the committee should not be concurred in; and, in order to place the matter fully before the Senate, he would read the section which the bill proposed to repeal.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That each of the Banks aforesaid may appoint an agent, who shall have power to serve notices, subpoenas, attachments, executions, and other process, & have the same powers and shall be entitled the same fees, and shall observe the same regulations, as the existing laws prescribe to Sheriffs, &c., &c.

The balance of the section provides for the giving sufficient bond, &c. by such agent. Mr. Y. observed, that the chief reasons which had induced him to introduce a bill to take away from the banks the power given in the section just read, were, in the first place, that the section was a plain violation of the spirit, and he believed, of the very letter also, of the 24th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the State; and that it also conferred powers which were unnecessary and impolitic. A reference to that portion of the Constitution to which he alluded, would show that "a Sheriff shall be elected in each county by the qualified electors thereof"—and "should a vacancy occur subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the Governor, as in other cases; and the person so appointed shall continue in office until the next general election, when such vacancy shall be filled by the qualified electors." This clause of the Constitution clearly guarantees a Sheriff to "each county" in the State, and vests the sole power of electing such an officer in the hands of "the qualified electors thereof," with the exception of but one contingency, viz: that the Governor shall appoint one, whenever a vacancy shall occur "subsequent to an election." And so jealous

were the framers of the Constitution, that they did not permit that Executive appointment to extend further than "until the next general election," when such vacancy shall be filled by the qualified electors.

And wisely and well were they thus watchful; for, as there is no civil executive officer who has greater and more direct influence upon the fortunes and tranquility of the people of a county than the Sheriff—there is hardly any in the election & choice of which they have a deeper interest, and therefore a more decided right to demand that their voice shall be heard. It will at once be conceded, then, that the office of Sheriff can only be filled in the manner thus described by the Constitution. And if we can arrive at a definite meaning of the term "Sheriff," and find which are the duties appertaining to that office, it will be an easy matter to see in what the section under consideration conflicts with the provisions of the Constitution. Bacon, in his Abridgment, page 139, says that anciently the government of the county was by the King lodged in the Earl or Count, who was the immediate officer to the crown; but that when it became too burdensome, "it was thought necessary to constitute a person duly qualified to officiate in his room and stead who, from hence, is called in Latin Vicecomes, and Sheriff from Shier Reeve, i. e. governor of the shire or county, of which he hath the care, and in which he is to execute the King's writs, is called his bailiwick." Upon the same page we are acquainted that "now the Sheriff doth all the King's business in the county,"—and further, that he has the "keeping, command, and government of the whole county committed to his charge and care;" and further, that "though the King hath the sole appointment of Sheriffs, except in counties palatine"—that he cannot abridge the Sheriff of any thing incident or belonging to his office." Thus much for the origin of the name and office, and of his right to perform any duty incident to such an office. Let us now proceed and examine the same authority as to the extent of his jurisdiction. On page 143, it is laid down, that "a Sheriff hath no jurisdiction in any other county, nor can he do a judicial act, in which his personal presence is required, out of his county." On page 184, it is said that "the Sheriff is the incidental officer to the Kings courts, to whom all writs and processes are regularly to be delivered, and who is to execute the same." On page 165, the only instance in which another can execute process in a Sheriff's county, are enumerated, and those are, if he be partial, that is, if he be from consanguinity or affinity, or be under the power of either party to the records, or if he be a party to the record himself.

The above quoted authorities bring us to the conclusion, that a Sheriff is the only officer, save in the noted exceptions, to whom writs and other processes of the courts can be directed—that he can only execute such in his own county; and that no authority less than the Constitution can abridge him of any of the rights appertaining to that office. The constitution of the State not having defined the duties and character of that office, we have been bound, therefore, to take the definition of those duties, and that character, from which was the general standard of authority at the time it was framed. The constitution undertook to provide a law the manner in which the office should be filled. It has in plain terms—too direct and palpable to be misunderstood for a moment, given to the "qualified electors of each county," that power. The section which the bill proposes to repeal, provides "that each of the Banks aforesaid may appoint an agent, who shall have power to serve subpoenas, attachments, executions, and other process, and have the same powers and shall be entitled to the same fees, and shall observe the same regulations as the existing laws prescribe to Sheriffs."

Being disingenuous and unconstitutional, in giving the appointment of so high an office to a few Bank officers, permit me to point to a few glaring absurdities to which the law, if fully carried out, would lead. It provides that such Bank agent or marshal, "shall have the same power" as "existing laws prescribe to Sheriffs." An existing law prescribes that a Sheriff shall have power "to take the recognizance" of any person charged with an indictable offense. Is this Senate prepared to sustain such a stretch of power? He has, by law, power to suppress riots and apprehend felons. The Sheriff of this county has the power, and it is enjoined upon him, and it is one of his privileges, to be also the Sheriff of the Supreme Court. Will you delegate that duty and privilege to a Bank marshal, and thus deprive the people of this county of the privilege of electing the Sheriff of the Supreme Court? And yet the section proposed to be repealed, does invest the Bank marshal with this power—and does divest the people of the privilege of electing that officer.

Mr. Yancey said—that he deemed it unnecessary to dwell longer upon the constitutional objection to the section. It is plain that the people of each county alone have the election of a Sheriff, who is to serve all process in their county. It may be argued that the people still possess the right to, and do elect their Sheriff; and that this section gives a portion of the duties which otherwise would be incumbent upon him to another, appointed by a different power. The argument avails nothing. It will not be contended that the legislature can abrogate the office of Sheriff altogether. If not then, Mr. Y. argued that the Legislature could not do indirectly, that which it was admitted could not be done directly. If this body has a right to say that a portion of the duties of Sheriff should be performed by another, appointed by Bank officers, then it has a right to say that another and a larger share of his duties should be performed by another officer appointed by a county judge; and thus it can fritter away the powers of an officer elected by the people, and confer them all upon individuals not elected by them, nor responsible to them. Run the argument to its legitimate results, and even those who rely upon it, to sustain the

present law, will deny it. No—the office of Sheriff is one—the duties of which, cannot be conferred upon any but the elected of the people of each county. And so the Senate, he trusted, would view the matter upon reflection.

Mr. Yancey continued—that he was also in favor of repealing the 4th section under consideration, upon the ground of impolicy of further increasing the number of Bank officers. When those institutions were in their glory, and doing a heavy business, they had not called for such officers; and now, in their decline, when in fact but mere agencies, they certainly did not need them. It was, he believed, the true policy of the State to wipe them from the face of the State as soon as possible. They were mere skeletons of what they had been. Their life-blood had been sucked—their sinews and muscles had shrunk, and they now stood before us the outline of a mighty institution which had rested, incubus like, upon our prosperity, but which was now tottering to its fall. He argued earnestly against the necessity and policy of keeping so much state and paraphernalia attached to the Banks. The sooner they were reduced to their true position, the better for us all. He believed that there was no earthly necessity for the office of Bank President. Three commissioners could attend to all their present duties, and that of President too. Every succeeding year will call for a reduction of the number of officers attached to the Banks. And he believed that it was the duty of this Legislature to commence the good work.

Upon the question of necessity, it was equally apparent that there was no need of Bank marshalls. He had been told that an agent had been elected by the State Bank, yet that his duties were principally to go the round of counties and collect of the Sheriffs and Bank attorneys what funds were in their hands belonging to the Banks. The Sheriffs of each county can do all that is now required in the way of executing all process from our courts of justice. They, too, are more efficient than an officer who resides out of the county in which a debt is to be collected. They are well acquainted with nearly every individual in their several counties, and are there to watch and take advantage of contingencies. The people of a county, too, were not disposed to aid a stranger in hunting up the property of a neighbor, for whose embarrassed situation he would have no sympathies. Living out of the county, and not responsible to the people, such an officer would be more disposed to aggravate the bankers' incident to an embarrassed creditor, than by a judicious delay to give time to pay up and save his property. The chief concern of an officer 100 miles from home, on such a business, is to make his fees, even at the expense of ruin to the debtor. The constitution has wisely guarded against such acts of tyranny, by making the sheriff responsible to the people, and requiring him to live within "his bailiwick."

It is urged against the passage of this bill that a very large amount of what was denominated "bad debts," have been collected within the last year. This is all true; but is not attributable to the appointment of Bank marshalls under the present law; for, as he had before observed, in the State Bank district, the business had very generally been executed by the several sheriffs, and perhaps as many of the bad and doubtful debts had been collected in this (the State Bank) district as in any other. The true secret of this saving lay in the appointment by each Bank, of an active and efficient Attorney in each county, whose interest it was made to pry into the affairs of those so indebted, and collect the money if possible. Such an Attorney, resident in each county, was worth twenty Bank officers resident fifty or a hundred miles off. And whenever such Attorney found property, from which money could be made, it was his interest to prompt the sheriff of his county to immediate and efficient action; and he asserted, from his own knowledge, that the Attorneys found sheriff of their own county much more efficient instruments to save the debt due to the Bank, than they did the officers who were almost strangers in the county.

As to the security offered to the Banks, it was plain that the Bonds of fifteen or twenty sheriffs, with some eighty or one hundred securities, was equally good, if not better, than the bond of a single marshal, with not more than a twentieth of the number of securities.

Such were the reasons, Mr. Y. said he had desired to bring to the consideration of the Senate. His remarks had been more desultory than he could desire; but he trusted that they were sufficient to cause reflection, and to convince the Senate of the impolicy and unconstitutionality of the section which the bill proposed to repeal; and that the Senate would refuse to concur in the report of the Committee.

Mr. TERRY remarked that he had listened attentively to the remarks of the Senator from Autauga, but had not been convinced either of the inutility or the unconstitutionality of the section of the law, against which the Chairman of the committee on the State Bank and Branches had reported. It has been urged, that the duties of bank marshal are an infringement upon the legal authority of the Sheriffs of the several counties. I do not agree with the Gentleman in this view of the question, but admitting its validity.—Why not correct the whole evil? Why not deprive the Presidents of the several institutions of the power of issuing writs? This power is equally as unconstitutional, if either be so, as the power conferred upon Bank marshalls. We have been favored, sir, with a long constitutional argument upon the question under consideration, when, it seems to me, the expediency of the measure is the real point at issue. Is it expedient to appoint Bank Marshalls?—does the interest of the Banks require it? These are the proper questions and if Senators answer in the affirmative, they at once settle the question. The necessity for special agents, or marshalls, to protect the interest of the Banks,

is fully sustained by the course of the State Bank. That institution has collected, through her Marshal, a large amount of the debt which has been classed by Sheriffs and others as "bad"—he has secured many debts of this character, and the Bank has thereby been largely benefited by his appointment. The Decatur Bank also has a Marshal; and, sir, he has collected, within the last year, \$117,000 of debts classed as "bad" in the reports of that institution. Hence, sir, on the score of utility, the office of Bank Marshal should not be abolished until the affairs of the banks are in such a condition as to warrant it. I have passed by the constitutional argument of the gentleman from Autauga, because I really do not view it as important to a correct understanding of the question. I have endeavored to show the benefits resulting from the office—to demonstrate its utility & necessity. But we are told that the bonds executed by the several marshalls for a faithful performance of the trust reposed in them, are not sufficient to secure the bank against loss. If it be so, sir, increase the bonds—make them secure; but so far as my knowledge extends, ample security has been given in all cases,—great precaution has been taken to guard against loss. I am convinced that a great necessity has existed for these officers, from the organization of our banking system—had the office been created years ago, from two to three millions of dollars would have been saved to the State. Why abolish it then, even though the guards thrown around it be not sufficient, while you have the power to impose whatever restraints or obligations, to insure a faithful discharge of its duties, that you may desire? If the bond be not ample, increase the amount; but do not for that reason, abolish the office.

It has been said, sir, that Bank Marshalls oppress debtors—that they have no "sympathy" for those who are laboring under the evils of accumulated debt. But why charge the Marshalls with this? Why not hold the Presidents and Directors, under whose authority the marshalls act, responsible for this want of sympathy? It can be no objection, surely, to an officer, that he performs his duty; and the only question, in this view of the subject is, does he perform it as well as the Sheriffs of the several counties. In many instances, sir, the Marshalls have performed their duty much better than the Sheriffs. There are cases on record in which sheriffs have returned writs endorsed "no property found," when they had the money snugly lodged in their pockets. I hold this to be a good reason for the appointment of men who will perform the duties impartially and honestly.

The increase of public officers which has also been alluded to, is more than counterbalanced by the benefit resulting from their appointment. There can be but five marshalls and if they save to the Banks an amount of bad debts equal to their respective salaries, and judging of the future by the past, they will save a much larger amount, there is certainly no good cause for the proposed alteration in the law. I hope the Senate will agree with me, and concur in the report of the committee.

Mr. DOHERTY thought the remarks of the gentleman from Autauga essentially correct. He thought it doubtful whether the banks could constitutionally exercise the power of appointing agents, whose duties superceded the duties of the Sheriffs of the several counties. If the Banks have the power to appoint officers, whose duties are the same, or similarly to the duties of Sheriffs, they may also appoint officers to supercede the legal action of Judges. There can be no difference in the principle involved—the power to appoint, in the one case, gives the power in every other. He had not thought much upon the subject; but it occurred to him that the bill was defective, as had been already suggested, in the amount of security required for the performance of the duties of Marshal. It provides that a bond for not less than \$10,000 shall be taken from the Marshal. Now, he may have \$100,000 in his hands, and the Bank will have security for \$10,000 only. He thought the Banks had an undoubted right to appoint agents; but they had no power to confer on them the right of performing the duties of Sheriff.

COL. WALTHALL remarked, that the Bank committee had not taken into consideration the question of constitutionality. The remarks from the Senator from Autauga led him to believe that there are doubts as to the constitutional power of the Bank; and, as serious evils might result from exercising a doubtful constitutional power, he moved to recommit the report to the committee on the State Bank and Branches.

From the Lancaster Intelligence and Journal.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

We lay the following address from Mr. Buchanan to the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania before our readers, under the belief that it will prove an unexpected announcement to his numerous friends in this State, and in other sections of this country; but we confess that, in the peculiar position of the Democratic party of the Union, and from Mr. Buchanan's well-known anxiety to promote its harmony and his avowed determination never to suffer his name to be used in discussions in its ranks, we had anticipated some such communication. The great and admitted merits of Mr. Buchanan—his long, consistent, and thorough devotion to the principles of Democracy—the modesty and forbearance which have ever distinguished him in all situations, and in none more strikingly so than as the candidate of his great old State for the Presidency,—all these, joined to his own widely respected and admired abilities, have gathered around him a host of devoted and enthusiastic friends. And yet, when they come to peruse, with care, his admirable address, and weigh its exalted sentiments, there can be none who will regard his determination as unfortunate. It must now be apparent to all—for the evidences are neither to be mistaken nor misunderstood—that Mr. Buchanan cannot receive the nom-

ination of the Democratic national convention. Even his most thorough friends would not desire to see him placed in an attitude which, while it would not benefit Pennsylvania or her Democracy, might endanger the success of our common principles; and, to a Democrat like James Buchanan, these principles are "immeasurably transcendent" to a mere selfish struggle between men. All will regret the existence of the reasons which have determined Mr. Buchanan to take this step; but no one can question the patriotic self-denial which has induced him to withdraw from the list of presidential candidates. He will never become the leader of a forlorn hope which might endanger the harmony, the strength, and the success of the Democratic party. For our own part, we shall say no more upon this subject at present, but pledge ourselves earnestly and ardently to support the nominee of the Democratic national convention.

## TO THE DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: After long and serious reflection, I have resolved to withdraw my name from the list of presidential candidates to be presented before the Democratic national convention. This resolution has been dictated by an anxious desire to drive discord from the ranks of the party, and secure the ascendancy of the Democratic principles, both in the State and throughout the Union. In arriving at this conclusion, I have consulted no human being. It is entirely my own spontaneous act, and proceeds from the clearest and strongest conviction of duty.

Whilst thus taking my leave, as your candidate for the presidential office, I am animated by a sense of profound gratitude for the unanimity and enthusiasm with which you have urged my elevation to the highest office on earth. This feeling shall remain engraven on my heart until time for me shall be no longer.

When, in January last, the Democratic members of our State Legislature, in their letter addressed to me, "presented my name to the Union as Pennsylvania's favorite candidate for Presidency," I made some observations in my answer, to which I desire to recall your attention. I then stated, that if the Democracy of Pennsylvania should resolve to offer my name to the national convention as a candidate for the Presidency, with that degree of unanimity which could alone give moral force to their recommendation, I felt that I ought not to counteract their wishes. This, I am proud to believe, they would do with unexampled unanimity; yet every unprejudiced man, who has observed the current of political events since that period, must be convinced that even the great moral influence of Pennsylvania with her sister States would be exerted in vain to secure my nomination. Under such circumstances, ought I, for any personal considerations, to suffer the great State which has bestowed so many honors upon me to ask, the first time in her history, for a presidential candidate of her own, with a certain conviction, on my part, that the request would not be granted? Should I be the means of placing her Democracy in a false position, which yet their high sense of honor and the noble perseverance of their character might forbid them to abandon? To ask these questions, my heart tells me is to answer them in the negative. Every feeling of gratitude and of duty dictates that I should leave them to decide, in the national convention, among the candidates whose prospects are more promising.

But a still higher obligation rests upon me. In my letter, to which I have already referred, I declare that "the principles and the success of the Democratic party so immeasurably transcend in importance the elevation of any individual, that they ought not to be jeopardized, in the slightest degree, by personal partiality for either of the candidates." And again: "If I know my own heart, I should most freely resign any pretensions which the partiality of friends has set up for me, if by this I could purchase harmony and unanimity in the selection of a Democratic candidate."

The time has now arrived when I feel myself constrained to apply these principles to my own practice. It is true, that I may not be able to secure entire unanimity in the party by withdrawing my name from the list of candidates; but yet I shall reduce their number, and thus diminish the elements of discord. The great moral and numerical strength of Pennsylvania, to which her uniform self-sacrificing patriotism adds a double force, will then be felt in all its power, and may decide the contest in a manner satisfactory to the entire Democracy of the Union.

I can proudly say that, since I have occupied the position of your candidate before the country, to which I was assigned by your unselfish kindness, I have done nothing to tarnish your fair fame. Entertaining the conviction that the glory and perpetuity of our institutions require that the highest office under heaven should be the voluntary gift of the only free people upon earth, I have totally abstained from all personal efforts to promote my own success.

After what I have already said, I need scarcely again repeat the pledge I have so often given—that I shall firmly support the nominee of the Democratic national convention.

To my friends in other States who have deemed me worthy of their support, I tender my most grateful thanks, believing that I shall best promote their wishes for the union and strength of the Democratic party by withdrawing from what they must now be satisfied would be a hopeless contest for the nomination.

In conclusion, I can solemnly declare that the only solicitude which I personally feel upon the subject of this letter is, that you shall be satisfied with my conduct; for, next to the approbation of my God, I value your continued favor far above all other considerations.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1843.

YOUTHFUL HEROISM.—Aquila Whitaker,

son of Mr Isaac Whitaker, of Warren county, a lad only 12 years, recently attacked and killed a panther in the woods, measuring seven feet eight inches in length. When he first saw him, the animal was on a tree, and the boy, who had with him only two charges, fired both without much effect. The panther then came to the ground and attacked one of the dogs. Here our young hero grappled a club, and made fair and open battle, ultimately succeeding, with the aid of his dogs, in despatching him. This is an instance of youthful bravery we have seldom seen recorded.

Jackson (Miss.) Reformer.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas, under date of 1st ult., says—

Messrs. Garrela and Courtines, engineers of distinction, are about to leave for the Isthmus of Panama, where they will, by order of the French Government, make such surveys as will enable them to report upon the practicability of uniting the Atlantic & Pacific Oceans, by a ship channel.

## SENATE CHAMBER.

TUSCALOOSA, DECEMBER, 26, 1843.

To the Editor of the Watchtower.

Sir—A friend has just handed me the first number of a new paper called the Alabama Reporter, edited by Daniel Sayer, and B. H. Spyker of Talladega. These two "pinks of courtesy" belong to the rear rank of the profession of law, and they have been forced to march in the rear rank by their superiors until the former has applied and obtained the benefit of the voluntary clause of the Bankrupt act, and the latter has long lingered on the brink of a practice which is frequently rewarded by hard labor in the State Prison, until they have concluded that by associating themselves together, they can swindle the public out of a support, by publishing a filthy and dirty sheet called the Alabama Reporter.

In the first number the editors have made a wanton and unprovoked attack upon Gen. Walker of Benton, and myself.

I am at a great loss to imagine what has caused this wilful descent—this malicious and unmanly philippic upon the Senator from Benton and myself. I can assign no other reason than this—in the year 1810 Gen. Walker and Mr. Sayre ran for a seat in the popular branch of the General Assembly in the county of Benton—and out of about 1700 votes, Mr. Sayer had the good fortune to have cast, for him 230. This conflict was so indicative of the destiny of this gentleman that he retired from Benton "in disgust" much to the gratification of all his old friends, and creditors; and greatly to the discomfiture of every civil officer in the beat.

At the last August election a fierce and animated contest came off between Mr. B. H. Speaker and myself for the seat in the Senate that I now have the honor to occupy which terminated very unfavorably to that gentleman, and hence I imagine, like all men with little minds and less souls, he has thought proper to visit on me this personal and vindictive invective. The Senator from Benton and myself may feel grateful that we live in the midst of a people that know us, as well as the editors of the Reporter. For my own part I feel satisfied that the poisonous shafts hurled on this occasion, will fall harmless; and I feel better satisfied that neither of us may fear any contest waged by the puny arms of the editors of the Reporter.

It is evident that foul injustice was intended us—this onslaught was prompted by a wicked and perverse motive. If not, why did not these false Reporters state fully the position that the Senator from Benton and myself occupy in the Senate? If fair dealing was intended by these foul mouthed lumps of mortality, why did they not inform the public that the Senator from Benton is chairman of the Judiciary committee; and is on four other important committees, to wit on Federal relations—on Accounts—on Military Affairs, and on Executive. To have done this the editors of the Reporter would have been treading in a path to which they are strangers and unaccustomed.

Notwithstanding all this I feel gratified that my position has excited the ire, and the puerile rage of these two champions of the quill. To be gazetted by such "Mercuries" upon character cannot fail to bring me into favorable notice to the public. And instead of being offended or least nettled, at the public notice these gentlemen have thought proper to take of me, I trust these censors and great men on orthography and little things, will find it convenient frequently to publish my name in their little printer. It will afford undoubted evidence to my generous constituency of my usefulness. The slanders of such gentry, is a high commendation to the honest part of the community. In addition to this, "there is a richness and pungency" in a public man seeing himself gazetted "which is perfectly refreshing." I here most respectfully drop the curtain over these puerile roasts gentry. I will quit the drive the game is not worth the chase.

I trust Mr. Editor you will give this communication a place in your paper, I am satisfied the editors of the Reporter will not do me justice to publish this.

I have the honor to be very

Respectfully your fellow citizen.

JOHN W. BISHOP.

HEAD QUARTERS, 72d Reg. A. M. Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 1, 1844.

A Regimental Court Martial is hereby ordered to convene at the court house, on Thursday the first day of February next, to consider the propriety of establishing a beat agreeably to a petition filed.

The court to consist of

Major SPARTAN ALLEN, President.

Members.

Captains Maddox, Love, Ritchie, Beach, Dowdle, Litton, Dickinson, Stypes, and Lieuts. Gladden, Cannon and Fullenage, of which D. P. Forney Esq. is Judge Advocate.

JNO. D. HOKE, Col. Com'd.



# Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**  
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

## Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.  
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.  
THOMAS S. MAVS, of Montgomery.  
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.  
JOHN H. WINSTON, of Greene.  
JOHN H. NOOK, of Franklin.  
JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.  
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.  
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

## GOV. CLAY.

This distinguished citizen of our State and champion of the Democratic party, has been beaten for Judge of the Supreme Court, at a late election before our Legislature. Notwithstanding his defeat, we doubt not Gov. Clay fills as large a space in the affections of the people of Alabama, now as ever.

We do not look upon the late election as indicating any unkind or unfriendly feelings towards Gov. Clay, on the part of those democrats who voted for Judge Goldthwaite.

Judge Goldthwaite certainly deserves much at the hands of the democracy for having laid aside a lucrative and honorable office to canvass for a seat in Congress, in a decidedly whig district, where all the odds were against him. The whigs with great difficulty defeated him. Would it be kind in the democratic party to add a new mortification by defeating Judge Goldthwaite again? Gov. Clay and all his friends, and we claim to be ourselves one of the number, must upon calm reflection answer, no.

We are truly sorry that any excitement should have been created between two of the favorites of our party.

In our latitude Judge Goldthwaite is not so well known as Gov. Clay, but the name of Gov. CLAY with us is almost synonymous with DEMOCRACY.

## ABOLITION—TEXAS—THE PRESIDENCY.

By reference to an article from the "Washington Spectator," headed "Slavery Agitation," copied into this paper, it will be seen that the Abolitionists are again at work in the Congress of the United States. It will also be seen that "the New York Democrats," who have hitherto generally voted with the South, have changed their position; and that Mr. Beardsley, (one of the prominent and leading Van Buren men of New York) justifies his votes, by reasons which prove that he has no regard for the constitution nor for the peace and welfare of the slave-holding States.

When we saw the overwhelming majority, which the democratic party had in the House of Representatives of the present Congress, we did lay the flattering union to our soul, that John Quincy Adams and his Abolition allies would not be permitted to waste the public money in their attempt to destroy one of the compromises of the constitution and the rights of the southern people. We did believe the democratic party every where—north and south—were true to the constitution and sound on the question of Abolition. But the facts disclosed by the Washington Spectator, show that we have been to some extent mistaken. We knew by the proceedings of the preceding Congress, that the Northern Whigs generally were against us. We are now made to know that we cannot safely rely upon some of the Northern Democrats.

Texas stands ready to join the Union. Threatened on the one hand by Mexican invasion, and on the other by British tyranny and rapacity, she is anxious to attach herself to this once honored confederacy of sovereign States. Abolition influence has thus long kept her out of the Union, and is still keeping her out. If Texas were annexed to the Union, the wealth, the power, the respectability and the glory of our country and her free institutions would be greatly increased. But the power of the slaveholders in Congress would be increased also—the South would acquire the strength to put their domestic institutions beyond the reach of all assailants; and this is a sufficient reason with those under Abolition influence, to keep Texas out of the Union.

If Abolition agitation is to be continued on the floor of Congress—if the agitators are to be paid out of the public revenue (derived mainly from Southern people by means of an unjust Tariff, imposed by these very agitators)—if we are to be compelled to forego the annexation of Texas with all its advantages to the whole country, merely because it is a country of slaveholders and might therefore be of essential service to the south—if the constitution is to be used to no peace, nor to our property any protection, we should be unworthy of our revolutionary fathers and worse than the betrayers of our children, if we did not consent to a severance of the union, which gives color to such oppressions.

If the Union were dissolved, the South and Texas could unite their destinies. The feelings of Texas are the feelings of the south—her interests are ours—and her people are our kindred and blood. The South and Texas united, would in the lapse of a few years, exhibit the most powerful, wealthy and harmonious—the freest and happiest people on the globe.

The course pursued by the Abolitionist seems likely, ere long, to present distinctly to the country the alternative of the Abolition of slavery or the dissolution of the Union. When that choice is forced upon us, we are fully prepared for a separation. In view of the possibility that such a crisis may not be distant, wisdom and safety teach us even now to begin to take care of our dearest interests.

Party associations, it seems, have ceased to bring their wronged good to the South. Many of those at the North who claim to be our political brethren, have turned, and are turning against us. One after another is carried off by the fierce current of Abolition. We scarcely dare trust to any in that section. We know not when we are safe in trusting any. We need no longer deceive ourselves. We must be careful how we yield to the imposing influences of that professed political brotherhood, the sanctity of which Northern Democrats seem so ready to violate. We are in danger of being carried too far by our party feelings, which are constantly invoked in behalf of those who have as yet by their acts, shown no good feeling for us.

The contest for the Presidency offers to the South an opportunity of exerting justice to herself, from the very selfishness of the Candidates. The South united, can control that election. Let it be known, that the South feels far more concern as to Abolition and Texas, than as to the Presidency—and that no one can obtain her vote who is not the open foe of Abolition, and the first friend of the annexation of Texas to the Union. Let it be known that the South watches the actions and professions of the various candidates, and also the movements and votes of their confidential friends—and that the candidates will be held accountable for these movements and votes. If by this policy, we cannot compel an observance of our best interests and our constitutional rights, we will, at all events, have discovered the dangers of our position, before all attempts to escape them, would be hopeless and unavailing. A timely disclosure of this kind, might prove to be the salvation of the South.

## JOHN C. CALHOUN.

We placed the name of this distinguished statesman at the head of our columns, more than a year ago, as our choice for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a National Convention. The National Convention will not meet until May next, and we shall certainly not take his name from the head of our paper before that time. We are well convinced he ought to be the nominee of that body and although the prospects for his nomination is by no means flattering yet there are three grave questions which are daily exciting a deeper interest in the public mind, the free discussion of which may so operate as yet to settle the public choice upon him.—These three questions are, the Tariff—Abolition—And the Annexation of Texas to the Union. He is known to be orthodox on all of them. The other candidates are not known to be so—for some of them have not as yet, on the last of these questions, made any expression "for the public eye."

Two of the Calhoun papers in this state have taken down his name, since the meeting of the Democratic Convention at Tuscaloosa last month, because the majority of that body resolved that Mr. Van Buren was the first choice of the Alabama democracy. This is a respect, to which we think that majority are not entitled.

In the first place, that very majority refused to resolve that Mr. Calhoun was the second choice of our party in this State. Now every body knows that at least nine out of ten democrats in this state are either for Van Buren or Calhoun—and that they are either for Calhoun first, and Van Buren second or for Van Buren first, and for Calhoun second. Either Calhoun or Van Buren is the first choice.—And there is no doubt but that one of them is the first, and the other the second choice of our party in Alabama. Why then did the majority in the convention refuse to declare that Calhoun was the second choice, after they had declared Van Buren to be the first choice. One of these two answers must be given.

1st. The majority knew Calhoun was the first choice of the people, but they had out-managed the Calhoun men and in that way got a majority in the Convention; and knowing this, they could not as conscientious men vote that Calhoun was only second choice.

2nd. The majority entertain a deep but concealed hatred for Calhoun,—they look with envy and jealousy upon his growing popularity—and they seize the occasion to crush his prospects now and hereafter, by refusing to declare that he was even the second choice of Alabama.—The people of this State will notice this unjust proceeding, and they will remember its perpetrators many days hence.

In the second place, the majority of the Convention practically refused to declare that they were in favor of the annexation of Texas to the Union. We cannot imagine any excuse for a refusal by any respectable assemblage of southern men, to declare their opinions upon such a question.

at such a time as this? Were the majority of that Convention representing truly the Democracy of Alabama, dodging such a question? Ours is not the dodging party. Will it be a sufficient excuse for this majority to say they did not know how their favorite Van Buren stood on this question and that they did not like to incur the hazard of taking the side of this question?—They should have taken ground for the annexation of Texas. By doing so, they would have only been taking ground for their own institutions and firesides—their kindred and countrymen.

Such action on the part of the majority of that Convention must destroy that power which is generally exerted by the proceedings of the Delegates of a large and respectable party.

As a matter of justice to our Senator Gen. Walker, and at the solicitation of some of his friends, we have inserted in this paper, the reply of Col. Bishop, Senator from Talladega county, to the attacks made upon himself and Gen. Walker, in the whig paper recently started at Talladega.

## From the Washington Spectator.

### SLAVERY AGITATION.

Mr. Adams commenced yesterday, and has continued to-day, the usual agitation on the subject of slavery, to which every new Congress has been subjected by him for the last six years. We will, as soon as leisure permits, give our readers an analysis of the votes for our Southern friends, at least, will like to know where the different parties of the Union—and especially the members of the Democratic party—stand on this subject. We will state briefly, however, that the Democrats of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Maine, and the West generally, have voted with the South, the Democrats of New England and of New York, with the exception of those from the city of New York, voted with the Northern and Western Whigs in support of Mr. Adams. In consequence of the change of position of the New York Democrats, who have hitherto generally voted with the South, the large Democratic majority in the House has brought no peace, as it was hoped, to this question. Mr. Beardsley of New York stated, in justification of his votes, that he thought the best way to allay agitation on this subject, was to agitate it—let all the petitions come in, report on them, debate them, &c. It is very difficult to believe that any man can be sincere in such an opinion. Ninety-nine out of a hundred men will certainly suspect that he is in favor of the petitions, and the objects they aim to accomplish. Why, agitation is the vital breath of all delusion or fanaticism. Millenarism, infomanism, if it could only get up a discussion and agitation in Congress, would spread. The passions are excited on the subject, and error and prejudice take captive weaker minds, to be used by more designing and stronger minds. Mr. Weller replied to Mr. Beardsley with warmth and stern rebuke. He charged that the object was nothing less than to dissolve the Union; and that he would consent to admit no petition or discussion which would tend to produce this calamity. That his people were content with the constitution as our fathers had transmitted it to us. That all its compromises ought sacredly to be maintained; and that to strike at any of them, however disguised, was to make war on the Union, which only existed by their sanctions. The House arose in considerable excitement, and we suppose the subject will be resumed to-morrow.

We do not doubt that the whole abolition agitation on the floor of Congress is designed to destroy the Union; and we much fear it will accomplish its end. Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, and Mr. Wise, of Virginia, were very impressive in their remarks, although differing as to the policy to be pursued by the South. The younger members of the House from the South, are highly excited.

The election of Judge of the Supreme Court excited much interest. The lobby was filled when it came on, and the friends of each were waiting with breathless anxiety, to hear the result—a result, be it as it might, was obliged to be peculiarly painful to the political friends of both the aspirants. The Whigs generally, united on Goldthwaite, not, I presume, that they hated him, but Clay more. To this extent, it was a whig triumph. Yet it is a triumph which they cannot brag, when they reflect upon the pain and trouble that Judge Goldthwaite gave Mr. Dellet, and his friends, in the 1st Congressional District, last summer.

Let it not be understood that Judge Clay is less esteemed by the people of the State, than he was at the most successful period of his useful life. The past services of this distinguished gentleman, have been too great and beneficial effects too generally felt, not to be acknowledged and appreciated. I have felt it my duty to say this much of Judge Clay, in order that it may be understood, that although he has been defeated by his distinguished opponent, he has lost nothing in the esteem and affections of his fellow citizens generally.

Extract of a letter from Tuscaloosa, to the Editor of the Wetumpka Argus.

At 12 o'clock to day, the two Houses assembled in the Hall of the House to elect a Supreme Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Goldthwaite. The vote stood, for Goldthwaite 71—for Clay 55; Goldthwaite was therefore declared duly elected Judge of the Supreme Court. The whigs run no candidate, but united nearly to a man in favor of Judge Goldthwaite, which secured his election. We regretted exceedingly, the election between two prominent men of our own party, but all attempts to avert it only seemed to make the matter more certain; we therefore folded our arms and awaited the result, which we have given.

## Wetumpka Prices Current.

COLLECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.

COTTON, : : : lb.	64 a 9
Baggings, Dundee, yd.	14 a 16
" Ky. : : :	18 a 20
" India, : : :	20 a 20
Bale rope, northern, lb.	5 a 9
" Ky. : : :	8 a 9
Coffee, Rio, : : :	9 a 10
" Green Hav. : : :	9 a 10 1/2
" Java, : : :	15 a 17
Bacon, Hams, : : :	10 a 12 1/2
sides, : : :	8 a 9
shoulders, : : :	5 a 8
Butter, Goshen, country, : : :	12 1/2 a 18
Cheese, : : : :	10 a 12 1/2
Iron, sheet, : : :	9 a 10
hoop, : : : :	10 a 12 1/2
Plough moulds, : : :	8 a 9
Steel, German, : : :	16 a 00
American bl. : : :	10 a 00
English " : : :	18 1/2 a 20
cast, : : : :	8 a 25
Nails, cast, : : :	6 a 6 1/2
wrought, : : :	20 a 00
Rice, : : : :	5 a 5
Sugar, loaf, : : :	12 a 20
lump, : : : :	14 a 16
N. Orleans, : : :	7 a 10
Porto Rico, : : :	10 a 12
Salt, : : : :	\$2 00 a 2
Spirits, brandy cog. gal.	\$1 50 a 300
Am. : : : :	45 a 100
Rum, N. E. : : :	45 a 75
Lafayette, : : :	62 1/2 a 75
St. Croix, : : :	\$2 00 a 250
Jamaica, : : :	\$1 50 a 250
Gin, Holl'd, : : :	\$2 00 a 250
American, : : :	60 a 100
Whiskey, re. com. : : :	28 a 30
Brandy, p'ch ap'l : : :	28 a 28
Wines, Madeira, : : :	75 a 100
Teneriffe, : : :	\$2 50 a 400
Sherry, : : : :	\$1 25 a 150
Swet Mal. : : :	\$1 75 a 350
Port, : : : :	60 a 60
Lisbon, : : : :	\$2 00 a 300
Claret, : : : doz.	\$1 00 a 125
Champagne Muscat, : : :	\$2 25 a 600
Cordials, assorted, : : :	\$5 00 1200
Champagne cider, : : :	\$1 50 a 600
Porter, London, : : :	\$4 00 a 600
American, : : : :	\$3 00 a 850
Soap, yellow, : : lb.	6 a 8
white, : : : :	12 a 14
Glass, 8 x 10, : : :	\$1 00 a 500
10 x 12, : : : :	\$5 00 a 550
Oils, lamp, : : : gal.	\$2 00 a 200
train, : : : :	87 a 100
linseed, : : : :	\$1 50 a 200

## Land For Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder for cash on the first Monday in February next, on the public square in Jacksonville, the west half of the north west fourth of section 2, township 15, Range 8, east, lying 4 miles south of Jacksonville, adjoining the land of Col. J. N. Young & John Owens—sixty acres cleared and under tolerable good fence.

JOEL CHANDLER.

Jan. 10, 1844. Id.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for two promissory notes, given by the undersigned to Carlisle Black, one for \$200, and the other \$224, one due 25th December 1842 and the other 25th December 1843. The consideration for which said notes were given having failed I am determined not to pay them.

ASA SKELTON.

Jan. 10, 1844.

## Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 30, township 13, Range 7, containing 40 acres, as the property of ——— Willingham, to pay the tax due for the year 1842. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents.

L. D. JONES.

Tax Collector, B. C. Jan. 10, 1844-6t.

## Tax Collector's Sales.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains known and designated as lot No. 3, belonging to ——— Shrader, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised to twenty dollars; tax four cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north half of section nine township fourteen, range nine, belonging to the estate of J. M. Neal, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north half of section nine township fourteen, range nine, belonging to the estate of J. M. Neal, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the west half of section thirty five, township sixteen, range seven, belonging to W. Reynolds, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north half of section nine township fourteen, range nine, belonging to the estate of J. M. Neal, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the south half of section thirty four, township 14, range 7, containing 320 acres, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land is appraised at two thousand dollars; tax eight dollars.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land, in township fourteen, range 6, adjoining the land of ——— Mullins, owned by J. T. Bradford, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by Driver and Bartley, adjoining the land of Mullins and Whisenant, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, two tracts of land belonging to ——— Shuffield, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. The land is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land belonging to H. Littlefield, lying on Coosa river near the Ten Islands, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by D. Kimbrell, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by W. B. McClellan and others, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised to one hundred & twenty dollars; tax forty-eight cents.

L. D. JONES,

Tax Collector, Benton County.

Jan. 10, 1844.

## Tax Collector's Sales.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot, known and described as lot No. 16, in White Plains, sold as the property of ——— Ayres, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of ——— Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the west half of section 2, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frae. A. C. & D. township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as a half acre lot, lying west of lot No. 23, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as a half acre lot, lying west of lot No. 23, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north half of section nine township fourteen, range nine, belonging to the estate of J. M. Neal, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north half of section nine township fourteen, range nine, belonging to the estate of J. M. Neal, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

sonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the east half of section nine, township fifteen, Range nine, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at eight hundred dollars; tax three dollars and twenty cents.

L. D. JONES.

Tax Collector Benton County.

Jan. 10, 1844.

## A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINS in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. on the 31st December last, which if not taken out by the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

Alexander, Alfred	Keith, Martin H.
Allen, Charles	Kennedy, P. M.
Allen, Samuel	Keyling, Abner W.
Andrews, David	L
Bail, Jno.	Lackey, John P.
Ballard, Jackson	Lankford, Nathan N.
Beasley, John	Larson, Peter
Bedwell, Leroy	Lindsey, John
Bell, Garrett	Lipse, Redin
Bennett, Geo. W.	M
" Mark	McBee, Mrs. Leah
Bice, S. S.	McCaskle, R.
Black, Alexander	McLester, W. W.
" Wm.	McRoberts, Wm.
Boyd, Sam'l	Mahany, Miffin
James & Milly	Mallory, Henry
Bradford, Jacob T.	Manning, A. C.
Brock, Lawrence	Maybin, Thomas
Brown, James	McKeehan, Robert
" Wilson	Mercedih, Wm. H.
Bryan, Rev. David,	Miller, Mrs. Unicy
Burden, Joel	" James K.
" C	Mitchell, W. W.
Calloway, Mrs. A. H.	Moore, James
Camp, Larkin,	O
" Tapley,	Officer, Robert
" Thomas	Owen, James M.
Cantrill, A.	P
Carter, John W.	Paine, James M.
Chandler, James L.	Parton, Wm. C.
Christie, Sampson	Pendleton, Judge
Clark, John	Pounds, Mary
Cobb, Mrs. M. M.	Price, Robert
" Samuel P.	R
" J. W.	Ramey, John
Cook, James P.	Renfro, John B.
Cooper, C. J.	Renolds, Henry
Cuvrin, James	Robertson, John
" D	Roberts, John S.
Davis, Mrs. Eveline	S
Dowdy, Miss Sarah	Sampson, Miss Sarah
" Robert	Samuels, Eliza
Dun, John	Scott, Ira
" E	Seaby, Wm. or
Elliott, Thomas	Henry Palmore
" F	Selman, Willis
Fellon, John G.	Sheppard, John S.
Fletcher, John D.	" Mrs. Elizabeth
French, Gilbert	Sharp, Francis
Gilcom, G	Simmons, Wm.
Garren, Wm.	Slughter, Geo. B.
Givens, Wm.	Smith, E. T.
Givens, Hugh L.	" F. B. or J. C.
Gragg, N.	Smyth, John
Griffin, Barton	Sparks, Daniel
" John	Stewart, Redmon G.
" Wm. C.	Sullivan, Joel
" H	T
Hardy, G. W.	Thomas, Ath.
" J. & G. W.	Thompson, Robert
Harris, Paschal	Tony, James S.
" John C.	Treadwell, James
Hart, Andrew	Turnpseed,
Haynes, C.	U
Hays, John G.	Upton, Wm. A.
" John S.	W
Henderson, S. M.	Wagner, Peter
Henderson, Jefferson	Wallace, Alexander
Holt, Joseph H.	Webster, James M.
Honey, Ambrose	Matthew
Hooper, Elias	White, John H.
" T.	Whitfield, Jackson
Hyshead,	" Moses
Hudson, Alfred	Whitler, Elizabeth
" I	Woodley, Jonathan
Ingram John	Workington, D.
" R. A.	With, Silas
Johnson & Brazleton	Y
Judge of County Ct. Young Isaac	
GEORGE HOKE, P. M.	
Jan. 1st, 1844.	

## Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of Jesse Harris, deceased of the Hon. Judge of the County Court for Benton County, on the 20th of Sept. 1843, all those having claims against said Estate are hereby notified, to present them in the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payments.

WARREN HARRIS, ad'm with the will annexed.

Dec. 13, 1843.

## Public House.

THE Subscriber, having leased from Major Jacob Floss, the Planter's Hotel, on the east side of the Square in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama, will endeavor to make those who call on him as comfortable as possible, by keeping his table well furnished; and his stable supplied with forage, and attended by a, trusty Ostler.

NATHAN HARRIS.

Cedar Bluff, Nov. 23, 1843.—tf.







# Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 8. No. 2.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1844.

Whole No. 366.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

## Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until for and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3 00, invariably in advance. For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square. IF THE ADVERTISER MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editor on business.

## LOVE UNCHANGING.

And is it just or kind, my mother,  
To break my heart to soothe your own?  
And would you give to me another  
Than him I love and love alone?  
Shall I be false to every feeling,  
To every plighted word untrue—  
And with poor smiles my thoughts conceal—  
ing.

Bestow this wedded heart anew?  
I never loved but once—no, never!  
And when a heart like mine is given—  
It fondly loves and loves forever,  
Unchanging as the truth of Heaven.  
Before the sacred marriage-altar,  
With him alone, hand linked in hand,  
Sustained by trust that cannot falter,  
Dear mother, will your daughter stand!

Then deem not that such love will perish.  
By any change, or time, or chance;  
For I can never cease to cherish  
The thoughts you vainly call "romance."  
Unfading will grow my true devotion,  
Now rendered to his dearest name;  
Unfaded bloom each sweet emotion,  
Through life, through life—the same, the same!

"THE END IS NOT YET"—Mr. Miller, the end of the world prophet, has hired the theatre at Buffalo, where he proposes to deliver a series of lectures; if the world lasts long enough.

BORROWING A KNOCKER.—"Why, you had better knock the door down! what do you want?"—"Och my darling! don't let me wake any of your family; I'm just using your knocker to wake the parrot next door. I'm locked out of my own house, and they've never a knocker!"—"Rap, rap, rap!"

A man by the name of Crossman has been arrested at Ufa for the murder of his son and another lad. The two boys disappeared very mysteriously during the last summer and have not since been heard of. It is now rumored that Crossman whipped his son to death, and the other boy he might not tell the dreadful tale.

RESULTS OF ENTERPRISE.—The two principal partners in one of the greatest banking houses in the world, probably the largest discounter of bills were both servants in the outset of their lives, and blacked their employers' boots. The paper which they discount, amounts to four hundred millions a year. Almost all the decisions are made by one of these men, who is so familiar with his business and the responsibility of business men, that he runs a handful of acceptances through his hands and promissories upon them, in less time than a bank teller pays his notes for a check. The resources of the house are so vast, that the bank of England has found itself quite unable to dictate to them or to indulge in rivalry to them. One of the partners it is said on good authority, is in the habit of giving away, from his share of the profits, a hundred thousand dollars annually.

[N. Y. Jour. of Com.]

From the Kingston [Cama.] Herald of Dec. 12.

A tragedy was enacted on Saturday afternoon, about eight miles from Kingston. A man who called himself Morgan Hamilton Giffen, shot his wife, (formerly the widow Adziti) and afterward shot himself. The ball entered her breast, and lodged in her back near the spine. She was alive when last heard from, and there is hope that she may recover. He married the old lady about 12 months ago, but they lived unhappily together; and on Saturday he told her to pack up his things, as he was going to leave her. She did so, when he called her into the room, where he stood with two pistols in his hands.

On seeing them, she hesitated; but he went up to her, presented the pistol at her breast, and fired. She ran out of the house, shouting murder, and soon fell on her face—when she was picked up by two men, who carried her into a house near by; and on their going to search for Giffen, they found him lying under the table in his own house dead—the ball having gone through his heart. He was an American; and it is supposed that the name he went by was an assumed one, and that he had been an inmate of some penitentiary in the States—for one of his hands was branded, and part of one of his ears cut off.

From the Columbian Lady's and Gent. Magazine. THE WHITE-FOOTED DEER.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

It was a hundred years ago  
When by the woodland ways,  
The traveller saw the wild deer drink,  
Or crop the birchen spray.

Beneath a hill, whose rocky side  
Sheep by the woodland ways,  
The traveller saw the wild deer drink,  
Or crop the birchen spray.

She only came when on the cliffs  
The evening moonlight lay;  
And no man knew the secret haunts  
In which she walked by day.

White were her feet, her forehead shaven  
A spot of silvery white,  
That seemed to gleam like a star  
In Autumn's hazy night.

And here, when racing the whippoorwill,  
She crossed the sparkling leaves;  
And here her rustling steps were heard  
On still October eves.

But when the broad mid-summer morn  
Rose o'er that grassy lawn,  
Hence the deer would lead her  
To a green and spotted fern.

The cottage dame found her son  
To him she said, "Come here,  
"It were a sin," she said, "to harm  
Or fright this friendly deer."

"This spot has been my pleasant home  
Ten peaceful years and more;  
And ever when the moonlight shines,  
She feeds before our door."

"The red men say that here she walked  
A thousand moons ago;  
They never raise the war-whoop here,  
And never twang the bow."

"I love to watch her as she feeds,  
And think that all is well,  
While such a gentle creature haunts  
The place in which we dwell."

The youth obeyed, and sought for game  
In forests far away;  
Where deep in silence and in moss,  
The ancient woodland lay.

But once, in Autumn golden time,  
He caught the deer in vain;  
He ranged the wild in vain,  
And wandered home again.

The crescent moon and crimson eve  
Shone with a mingling light;  
The deer upon the grassy mead,  
Was feeding full in sight.

He raised the rifle to his eye,  
And from the cliff above,  
A sudden echo, shrill and sharp,  
Gave back his deadly blow.

Away the startled creature sprang  
And the next moment threw  
Its rays on many a crimson drop,  
And the glimmering dew.

Next evening shone the waxing moon,  
And the next morning dawned;  
The deer upon the grassy mead,  
Was seen again no more.

But ere the crescent moon was old,  
Its light the red men saw;  
And hark! the war-whoop rang,  
And slew the youth and dame.

Now woods have overgrown the mead,  
And the cliffs from sight;  
There shrieks the howling hawk at noon,  
And prowls the fox at night.

"During the stay of Long's expedition at Engineer Cantonment, three specimens of a variety of the common deer were brought in, having all the feet white near the hoofs, and extending to those on the hind feet from a line above the spurs of the hind legs, by the general color of the legs, which extends down near the hoofs, leaving a white triangle in front, of which the point was elevated rather than the spurs of the hoofs. GORDON'S NATURAL HISTORY.

Willis in his last letter published in the National Intelligencer, makes the following observations on musical men and matters that constitute, for the time being, the engrossing topic in New York.

The public has been in the dilemma of Capt. Macheath for several days—two enchanter's having appeared, for their delirious the same evening. Late last night the Norwegian, Ole Bull, (pronounced Olay Bul) did the magnificent, and yielded the use of one of the world's entire evenings to his rival, Vieuxtemps—whose concert comes off therefore as announced this evening. I shall go to hear him, and will tell you all I can fathom in what I hear.

I do not believe that the heaven of cognac, which leaves the whole lump" into rapture with these performers, amounts to more than three people in an audience of three thousand, and I think that even those three would be puzzled to distinguish between Wallace, Ole Bull, and Vieuxtemps, if they played the same pieces behind a screen. (I do not mention Artot, because he plays to the heart exclusively.) Nobody with nerves can sit out on a concert, it is true, without having the keys of tears occasionally swept over—as a child, thrumming a piano, will occasionally produce a sweet or mournful combination of sounds by accident. But because our eyes are once or thrice moistened, and because we occasionally feel that the corner of the veil is twitched which separates us from the chainless articulation we ache after, it is no sign that we at all comprehend the drift of the player's meaning, or see into the world of complex harmony whether he gropes but confusedly himself. I have not heard the violin of Ole Bull. But I have talked with him for an hour or two, and I think he is one of the most inspired creatures (and I should have thought so if I had met him as a savage in the woods) whose conversation I have ever listened to. He talks a braided language of French, Italian and English; plucking expression to himself with a clutch, and though he molds every idea with a powerful originality, he evidently,

does not give birth to more than a fraction of what is writhing in his brain. If there were a volcano missing in Norway, I should fancy we had encountered it on its travels—the crater not provided for in its human metempsychosis. Probably Ole Bull finds his violin a much more copious vent than language for his imprisoned lava, but to coin that into language, as he pours it out in tangled chromatics, would be to comprehend his music, and that, I say again is not done by more than three in three thousand, if done at all! I told him I should like to hear him play a *Pimprisa* after he had seen Niagara, and upon that hint he gave me a description of wild Norwegian scenery, describing how he had tried to utter in music the effect it had produced upon him—gave it me with a "fine frenzy" that pulled hard (and I should like to know the philosophy of that) upon the roots of my hair. There is something weird and supernatural about the man.

Mechanical dexterity on the violin has as much to do with music, I believe, as drawing a bank check has to do with credit at the bank—a very necessary part of the matter, but owing its value entirely to what has gone before. Music is *mind*—expressed in one of the half dozen languages we possess—and as capable of logic and transfer into the words as painting, or poetry, or expression of feature and gesture. Ole Bull, when playing, has (or ought to have) an explanatory argument in his mind and the bridge warring between him and his audience in a translation of his musical argument into language—given before or after the performance. This he could easily do. At present it is, to the audience, like a most eloquent oration in an unknown tongue—comprehensible only to the orator.

I have mentioned in some book that while at Vienna I saw a self-educated philosopher at the institute, who was discovering the link between music and geometry. He took a pane of glass and covered it sparsely with dry sand and then, by drawing a particular note upon the edge with a file, he drew the sand by the vibration, into a well-defined circle, or triangle, or square—whichever we chose of half a dozen geometrical figures. I have looked over since to hear of an advancement in this phase of language-music. Once reduced to a grammar, music would be as articulate oratory, & we should be able to distinguish its sense from its gibberish.

In person Ole Bull is a massive, gladiator-like creature, rather uncouth, passionately impulsive in his manners, and with a confused face, which only becomes legible with extreme animation. While awake he is often handsome—fast asleep he is doubtless as plain as a Norwegian builder-stone. He overtook his musical logic up to his musical impulse and execution, he will hang the first lamp in the darkest chamber of human comprehension.

## FROM HAVANNA-INSURRECTION.

By the New Orleans papers we get dates from Havana of the 21st inst.

It is stated that there were several insurrections in the interior, but inasmuch as the government takes great precaution to prevent information of this kind from spreading, we have to depend, in a great measure, upon rumor for the details. The press is prohibited from publishing such matters. All the correspondents, however, of the New Orleans papers allude to the occurrence. A writer for the *Tropic* says the negroes give great trouble, and mentions that on the estates of Alabama and Alphonso, a day or two before the departure of the steamer, an extensive conspiracy was discovered, and that the negroes, dressed in great numbers. Nearly five hundred, with arms in their hands, were killed, and many were taken prisoners. It also states that the Americans residing at Matanzas, had asked for an American man of war to be stationed at that port, to afford means of escape in case their safety should compel them to fly the island. The *Tropic* vouches for the character of its correspondent, and his means of procuring information.

The following interesting items we so far from the correspondence of the Bee: "An English sailor was found dead in the streets, some few mornings ago, near the gates. The murderer has not been found out—but it is supposed a watchman did the deed." Some time ago, the captain of an English schooner, and his friend were walking in the street, when they were stopped by a watchman, and had their watches and money taken from them. They went to the consul—he complained to the Captain General, who had then just arrived. He made inquiries—found the watchman, and three days after the fellow was shot.

"Yesterday was one of the fetes of the queen. There were great doings, processions, reviews and all kinds of shooting. Some one on board one of the men-of-war slipped a ball into one of the guns which came into the city, but did no more damage than knock off the corner of an old delapidated church."

An old MAN—number.—The Alton (Ill.) Telegraph of the 16th inst. says:

"At the present term of the United States district court, John Wingate, late postmaster at Rocking Cave, in Harden county, Illinois, was indicted for an alleged robbery of the mail. The accused is 73 years of age."

## Alabama Legislature.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19th.

Mr. Bishop, a bill to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Warden, of the Penitentiary.

Mr. Yancey, that the Committee on Penitentiary be instructed to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Warden, &c.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21st.

The day was principally taken up by a discussion in relation to interest, when the whole subject was postponed to next day.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22nd.

Mr. Bishop, a resolution instructing the Bank Committee, to enquire into the expediency of diminishing the number of officers in the different branches, and if it is not expedient to dispense with all the officers, and commit the management to Commissioners.

Mr. Walker, a bill to explain more fully the discretionary powers of the President and Directors of the State Bank.

Mr. Dougherty, a bill to incorporate the town of the Union Springs, Macon county. The resolution from the House to adjourn finally on the 15th, January, adopted, after some discussion, by a vote of 20 to 7.

SATURDAY, Dec. 23rd.

Mr. Oliver, a report from the Committee on Retrenchment, unfavorable to authorizing the Cashier of the State Bank, to act as State Treasurer.

Mr. Yancey, a report from the Committee on the Penitentiary, unfavorable to sending a guard for convicts.

The bill to take the census for 1844, ordered to a third reading.

The bill to alter the rate of interest was lost.

The bill to compensate C. C. Clay and J. W. Clay, for superintendence of printing Clay's Digest, ordered to a third reading.

The bill incorporating Union Springs, ordered to a third reading.

The bill to repeal the 25th, Section of Clay's Digest, referred to Judiciary Committee.

TUESDAY, Dec. 26th.

Mr. Hudson, reported on the accounts of the Secretary of State.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19th.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To regulate proceedings on bills of expropriation.

In relation to the registration of Deeds of Trust, Mortgages, &c.

For the support of paupers in Pike.

To authorize the County Court Judge and Commissioners of Russell to levy a special tax.

To secure to Femmes converts the use and benefit of separate property.

Mr. McLennan, a resolution to adjourn on the 10th January. After some discussion, amended to the 15th, and passed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20th.

Mr. Sykes, a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to reduce the number of members in the House to 75; ordered to a second reading.

The time appointed for the election of Inspectors of the Penitentiary and an Attorney General having arrived, Messrs. Kyle and Sexton, were elected. After several unsuccessful attempts to elect an Attorney General, the Senate retired and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21st.

Francis Bugbee, Esq., appeared and took his seat as Representative from Montgomery county.

Mr. Clarke, of Talladega, was elected Attorney General.

Mr. P. K. Beck, of Wilcox, was elected Solicitor of the 2nd Judicial Circuit.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22d.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To test the sense of the people of Barbour county, on the propriety of removing the seat of Justice, &c.

To fix permanently the Court House in Convection.

To authorize the Judge of the County Court of Convection, to receive certain notes.

To authorize the tax collectors of Convection, to receive jury certificates in payment of taxes.

To prescribe the fees of County Court Judges.

To discontinue the act for the annual appointment of Commissioners, to examine the Banks.

To authorize the sale of Stock owned by the State in the Bank of Mobile.

Mr. Bridges, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to raise revenue for the support of the State Government, and for the maintenance of public faith.

The following synopsis we take from the State Journal:—

It provides that all lands shall be divided into four classes: the 1st quality to be valued at \$16 per acre; 2d quality at \$10; 3d quality at \$4; and the 4th quality at \$1.25—on which a tax of 25 cents on every \$100 value shall be paid.

From lots and buildings, 35 cents on the \$1000.

Slaves, over 10, and under 50 years of age, \$1 each; under 10, 25 cents.

White males, over 21, and under 45 years, 50 cents. Male free negroes, over 21 years, \$2.

Gold watches, \$1; silver do., 50 cents. Gold sold at auction, except at judicial sales,

one per cent. on the amount; and also to include goods sold by auctioneers at private sale.

Moneys loaned at legal interest, 25 cents on the \$200; moneys used in shaving, 50 cents on each \$100 of paper shaved; exchange, or credits used in the purchase of Bank bills, or bills of exchange, 22½ cents on every \$100 purchased or sold.

Factors, Commission Merchants, and Brokers, 26 cents on every \$100 of income. Merchandize sold, 30 cents on every \$100.

On the professional income of Lawyers, Surgeons and Doctors, salaries of Bank officers, officers in Colleges clerks in counting rooms, &c., 50 cents on every \$100.

The above epitome does not embrace all the articles proposed to be taxed.

123 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Moore, from the Bank Committee, reported a substitute for the bill to reduce the number of Bank Directors, the substance of which is as follows:—

The substitute provides, that within three weeks of each session, the Governor shall nominate six persons, three of whom shall be elected Directors by joint vote. That the salary of the Presidents of the Branches at Montgomery, Decatur and Huntsville shall be \$500 each; that the Directors of those branches shall receive \$3 per day for actual services, not to exceed \$300 in one year; that the salary of the President of the Branch Bank at Mobile shall be \$1,800; and that the Directors shall receive 5 per day for actual services, not to exceed 1000 in a year.

The substitute was adopted, and postponed for further consideration to Wednesday next.

TUESDAY, Dec. 26th.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill to amend the revenue act of last Legislature. This bill proposed to reduce the taxes to half the present rate. After some little discussion, it was laid on the table by a vote of 57 to 17.

Mr. Clemens, a bill to authorize the State Banks to receive accepted bills of exchange in payment of debts; the bills to express that they are to be paid in specie, and, if protested, 15 per cent. damages, besides interest, to be allowed.

Mr. Fletcher, to establish the rate of interest at 6 per cent.

Mr. Lang, to amend the 12th section, 6th chapter, and other portions of the penal code.

Mr. Bugbee, to annex to the city of Montgomery a certain piece of land, known as the city burying ground.

Mr. Bugbee, to restrain appeals from decisions of justices of the Peace, when the amount in controversy does not exceed \$100.

Mr. Bugbee, in relation to the sale and disposition of the estates of infants.

Mr. Hefflin, to change the name of the county seat of Randolph, from McDonald to that of Welovee.

Mr. Segars, to change the time of Russell County Court.

Mr. Baldwin, to dispense with an abstract of the bill, in the publication of notice to non-residents.

Mr. Banks, to reduce the number of Directors in the State Bank to four, with a compensation of \$4 per day, in actual service, and not to exceed 500 in any one year.

The resolutions rescinding the White Basis were discussed until the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27th.

Mr. Jackson, a bill to authorize Sheriffs, Coroners and Administrators, in Barbour, Macon and Russell, to advertise, &c., ordered to a second reading.

Several reports from the different Committees were then received, when the House adjourned.

## [CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.]

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1843.

I omitted, in my last mention that, on yesterday, Mr. Houston, of Alabama, a very intelligent and useful member, introduced a bill "To reduce and graduate the price of public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators."—The bill, after having been twice read, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. I send you a copy of it for publication. The graduation of the prices of public lands is a matter of much interest and importance to a considerable portion of the citizens of Alabama, and, hence, I deem it expedient that your readers should be kept advised of the proceedings of Congress in regard to the measure.

Mr. Adams is again on the floor, in favor of his petitions against slavery, and in relation to many other subjects unnecessary and too tedious to mention. In the course of his remarks, he directly reflected on certain members of the House, and also on the Chair. He was called to order by the Speaker, and commanded to sit down. It is unpleasant to see such collisions in a deliberative body, and, particularly, to see an Ex-President of the United States engaged in them, in such a manner, too, as to exhibit but little respect for the dignity of the House. What a pity it is, that a man gifted with so much intellect should so act as to destroy his usefulness.

We have just had a most exciting time in the House. Massachusetts has sent to Congress resolutions to alter the Constitution of the United States so as to destroy the present Federal Basis of Representation.

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1843.

The first business of the House, on this morning, was the calling for Petitions, Reports from Standing and Select Committees, and Resolutions from the various States.

Among the orders of the day was a resolution.

WASHINGTON, December 22nd, 1843.

In the close of my last letter, I informed you, that Mr. Adams, had presented to the House, a series of resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts, proposing to alter the Constitution of the United States, so as to change the federal basis of representation, a representation secured to the slave holding States of the Union by compromise, and without which this Union could never have been formed, I also stated to you that most of the Southern men behaved well on the occasion. I wish I could say the same of some of the leading politicians of the North. Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, Mr. Walker, of Ohio, and Mr. French, of Kentucky, met the question in a proper spirit. They took the high constitutional ground, so ably maintained in the Globe of this morning, a copy of which I send you, that the articles may be published in your paper and the attention of your readers specially directed to it. At one period of the debate, the House was so deeply excited advisable, in order to allow time for reflection. I have witnessed, the proceedings of many legislative bodies, but, believe me, when I say to you, that the House of Representatives here assembled is the most disorderly one which has ever come under my observation.

My own opinion is, that the Resolutions of Massachusetts, just spoken of, should be laid on the table, and not be referred to any committee. They directly invite a dissolution of the Union, for no Southern State would, for a moment, remain within it, if the opinions of Massachusetts should ever become a part of the Constitution.

Mr. Adams will be entitled to the floor this morning, and whether the Massachusetts resolutions will be referred to a select Committee, or what other disposition will be made of them, is a little uncertain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23rd, 1843.

Congress has adjourned over until Tuesday next, to afford members an opportunity of spending their Christmas such places as they may think proper.

It will be some time in January before business will be regularly proceeded with. Mr. Adams will then have his tire, with abolition petitions and resolutions to dissolve the Union.

Among the rumors of the morning, there is one that Mr. Van Buren is about to accept the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court Bench, in place of the late Judge Thompson, I do not believe a word of it, although it has been industriously circulated.

At the commencement of Congress, I was under the impression that the differences of the Democratic party had been fully settled. Present developments have to some extent, caused me to change that opinion. I fear that we have too many time servers in our ranks to ensure success. There are certain members of Congress, Democratic and Whig, who seem to be playing their game for the Abolition vote. I trust, that in this, I am mistaken. When Congress resumes its duties, I will write you again.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th, 1843.

Congress according to previous adjournment, again met to day. The House was engaged, for several hours, in the consideration of the reception of petitions from the Territories and States.

As yet, no appointment has been made of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

It is reported this morning, that the Committee on Rules has agreed to abolish that of the last session excluding abolition petitions, and that Mr. Adams will shortly report on the subject.

There is no news here of interest. A great many of the members have not returned from their Christmas visits.

The several committees of the House will soon be in a condition to report, and, until then, the proceedings of Congress will possess but little interest.

The discussions which have taken place have been generally on incidental questions, arising out of printing of documents, or questions of reference.

The occupation of the Oregon Territory, the annexation of Texas, the right to seats in the House of those members who have been elected by the general ticket system, and the question of Slavery in various forms, will soon receive either the sanction or the condemnation of the several committees, who have them in charge. When these committees report, these subjects will come up, legitimately for discussion.

Several of the members are indisposed. We have had a great deal of cloudy weather, without much cold. The frequent changes have produced a kind of influenza, distressing to the lungs.

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lution proposing to require the Secretary of War to make publication of all persons entitled to bounty lands. The resolution was vehemently opposed by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, on the ground that it would expose the claimants of such lands to the speculators of the country, or more particularly to those who reside in and about the City of Washington. The friends of the resolution contended that the names of the persons entitled to these lands should be made as public as possible, in order that not only speculators but claimants might be enabled to have the same information. After various motions, the resolution was passed by a considerable majority.

Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Adams have been discussing a matter connected with the Navy. In the course of their remarks, they spoke of every thing except the question itself. They are both practised debaters, and maintained themselves well by argument.

The matter has not been brought to a close.

Mr. Adams is still on the floor.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, December 28th, 1843.

The discussion on the reduction of the Navy was resumed in the House this morning, and continued by Messrs. Hale, Ingersoll, and Giddings. It opened a wide field for declamation about the Right Arm of our National Defence, and the speakers seemed to vie with each other in the force of their arguments. The friends of the Navy are for the maintenance of the present establishment. The friends of the reduction are for a very moderate one. They do not deny the necessity of the Navy, but they do not believe that the present establishment is necessary for the maintenance of the integrity of our National rights, and the dignity of our National character; further than that they will not go.

Mr. Rhet has just resigned his appointment as one of the Select Committee to report on the Massachusetts resolutions proposing an alteration, or rather a taking away, of the slave representation in the House of Representatives in Congress. In this, I think, Mr. Rhet has done right. No Southern man should soil his hands with a proposition. It is an essentially revolutionary in its character, directly hostile to constitutional liberty, and insulting to the Southern States.

MONTGOMERY.

From the New York true Sun.

REPORT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.—The annual expenditures of the Department during the last two years have been met by the receipts. The amount of an annual transportation of the mail, it is ascertained, on the 30th June, 1842, was \$4,835,991 in the cost of which was \$3,119,753.

The amount of annual transportation on the 30th of June, 1843, was \$3,252,407 miles; the cost of which was \$2,976,254.

It will be observed, that the cost of transportation for the last year was less by \$131,499 than it was for the previous year whilst the transportation throughout the year was greater by 146,744 miles.

The number of post offices supplied in 1842, was 13,738; and the number supplied in 1843 was 12,814.

To accommodate the service to the extension of population, reductions in the service in some sections, and an extension or increase in other portions of the Union, were rendered necessary.

The aggregate of these reductions was \$124,353, and the amount of additional and new service was \$93,553.

For similar reasons it became necessary to discontinue in the year preceding 1st July, 1843, 99 Post Offices, and to establish, during the same period, 451.

The total expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1842, as stated in the report of that Department to the House of Representatives, under date of the 25th February, 1843, were \$4,975,370 42. In this amount was included \$332,564 51 for debts paid out of the special appropriation at the extra session.

The total expenditures of the service for the year ending 30th June, 1843, were \$4,374,713 75, including payments on account of debts due by the Department, for which the appropriation above was made.

The amount of gross revenue for the year ending the 30th June, 1841, as stated in my annual report of 31 December, 1842, was \$4,379,317 70. That of 1842 was \$4,546,349 13.

The revenue of 1843, so far as the returns exhibit the amount for the year ending 30th June, is \$4,235,955 13.

Every possible care has been used to prevent irregularities in the mails.

Difficulties in making arrangements with the Railroad Companies still continue.

The case of Adams & Co. will not be carried up to the United States Supreme Court.

The right of the Government to restrain private express, and the post office regulations, are discussed at length.

A reduction of postage is recommended if the Department can sustain itself.

The English Post Office system is explained in full.

The Department is in favor of charging only newspaper postage on periodicals price currents, &c.

The franking privilege is recommended to the notice of Congress for restriction, and to its wisdom the subject of the reduction of postage is committed.

On the whole, it is an able report.

Casselman, who was arrested at Utica, (N. Y.) a few days ago, on suspicions of being concerned in the murder of his own son and another boy, who disappeared suddenly designed to help the United States bank,

denly last summer, has been discharged. It seems the boys, instead of having been murdered, had simply run away, and were seen on their way east after the time when the murder was alleged to have been perpetrated.

A new order of poetry has sprung up in these days, in which the virtues and oppressions of patient industry are the theme. "Let me make the songs of a people," said a great statesman of the past generation, "and I care not who makes the laws." The hard-handed artisans of England are making these songs, and they are destined to be a mighty power in producing a change. France has her Berger and England her Elliott, and in our own country, we have many full of this lowly inspiration. The following lines from the Knickerbocker, by James Russell Lowell, are worthy of Wordsworth himself:

"The rich man's son inherits lands,  
And piles of brick, and stone, and gold,  
And he inherits soft, white hands,  
And tender flesh that fears the cold,  
Nor dares to wear a garment old:  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
One would not care to hold in fee.

"The rich man's son inherits cares,  
One bank may break, the factory burn,  
Some breath may burst his bubble shares,  
And soft white hands would hardly earn  
A living that would suit his turn.  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
One would not care to hold in fee.

"What does the poor man's son inherit?  
Scout muscles and a shrewd heart,  
A hardy frame, a handier spirit;  
King of two hands, he does his part  
In every useful toil and art.  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
A king might hold in fee.

"What does the poor man's son inherit?  
Wishes of joy with humble things,  
A rank adjudged by toil worn merit,  
Content that from employment springs,  
A heart that in his labor sings;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
A king might wish to hold in fee.

"What does the poor man's son inherit?  
A patience learned by being poor,  
Courage, if sorrow come, to bear it,  
A fellow feeling that is sure  
To make the outcast bless his door;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
A king might wish to hold in fee.

"O, rich man's son there is a toil  
That with all others, level stands;  
Large charity doth never soil,  
But only whiten, soft, white hands;  
This is the best crop from thy lands;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
Worth being rich to hold in fee.

"Oh, poor man's son, cannot thy state,  
There is worse weariness than thine,  
In merely being rich and great,  
Work only makes the soul to shine;  
And makes rest fragrant and benign;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
Worth being poor to hold in fee.

"Both heirs to some six feet of soil,  
Are equal in the earth at last;  
Both children of the same dear God;  
Prove true to your hereditary past  
By record of a well lived last:  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
Well worth the life to hold in fee."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—The following statement of an actual occurrence, (says the New York American,) translated for that paper from the *Deutsche Schlenker*, well exemplifies how unjustly a combination of circumstances may sometimes accuse a man:—

At a table-d'hotel at Ludwigsburg, one of the company which was showing a very rare gold coin, was passed around the table on a plate, and gave rise to many suppositions as to its age, value, &c. The conversation then gradually branched off into other subjects, till the coin was forgotten, and on the owner asking for it back, to the surprise of all, it was not to be found. A gentleman sitting at the foot of the table was observed to be in much agitation, and as his embarrassment seemed to increase with the continuance of the search, the company were about to pursue a disagreeable measure, when suddenly a waiter entered the room, saying, "Here is the coin; the cook has just found it in one of the finger glasses." The relief to all was manifest, and now the suspected stranger spoke for the first time, as follows:—"Gentlemen, none of you can rejoice more than myself at the recovery of the coin; for picture to yourselves my painful situation; by a singular coincidence I have a duplicate of the very same coin in my pocket. [Here showing it to the company.] The idea that, on the personal search which would probably be proposed, I would be taken for a purveyor of the coin, added to the fact that I am a stranger here, with no one to vouch for my integrity, had almost driven me distracted. The honor of the cook and lucky accident has saved my honor." The friendly congratulations of the company soon effaced the remembrance of their unjust suspicions.

Nothing has yet been heard of the trunk stolen from Messrs. Pomeroy & Co's Express Line. An anonymous letter has been received at New York by the Union Bank of that city, making some propositions in relation to the unsigned notes of that bank which were in the missing trunk.

ASSUMPTION OF STATE DEBTS.—It will be observed that one of the Whig Senators in Congress, from Michigan, has again set the "ball motion" on the subject of the assumption of State debts. Certain of the Whig leaders have a strong desire to make the assumption of State debts an article in the "ball motion" on the subject of the assumption of State debts. But the mass are averse to it. It is a stock gambling movement, parson and another boy, who disappeared suddenly designed to help the United States bank,

which institution, it will be recollected, owns some \$20,000,000 of these stocks, now held as collateral security by its creditors in Europe.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

#### A MEMORIAL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

To the Congress of the United States on the subject of annexation of the Republic of Texas to that of the United States.

Resolved, That the committee on Federal Relations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of annexing the Republic of Texas to the United States, and report the results of their deliberations to the Senate, by memorial or otherwise, as soon as practicable.

The committee to which was referred the above resolution, have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave to report the result of their deliberations, as follows:

The subject matter of the resolution, in the opinion of the committee, is one of momentous interest to the Union at large, and of vital importance to the South-western and Southern States, and is, besides, so intimately connected with the great interests of civil liberty, free government, and social improvement, that it is confidently believed, not only that it ought, but that it will ultimately, if not immediately, arrest the attention and command the respect of every enlightened statesman in the United States.

The proposition is nothing less than that of annexing one sovereign and independent State to another.

Such a consummation, devoutly as it is to be wished, in the case under consideration, can only be accomplished in one of two ways:

Either by a war of conquest, waged by the stronger upon the weaker, or by pacific negotiation between the two sovereignties.

The former is no less inconsistent with the line of Foreign Policy, that has ever so honorably distinguished our National Government, than it is incompatible with the present advanced state of christian civilization.

The latter then, alone remains to us.—Viewed in this light, the committee have come to the conclusion, that inasmuch as the Republic of Texas is sovereign and independent, as much so as in every sense as the Republic of the United States is; acknowledged so to be, not only by the christian powers of Europe, but by our own deliberate recognition of her as one of the great family of Nations, no other action on the subject falls within the scope of State legislation, than to recommend the adoption of such a policy by the National Government, as shall result in a direct proposition from one of the sovereigns to this sought to be united, that the annexation may be effected.

Referring, from a sense of delicacy, from any further enlargement upon a subject in which the Committee are aware the public feel a deep and lively interest, leaving altogether out of view the great commercial interests involved in the subject, and which might be forever secured to the two Republics by their peaceable and friendly union—the Committee feel that they have discharged their duty in the matter submitted to them, and done all they can constitutionally do, in recommending to the Senate the adoption of the following Joint Resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Arkansas in General Assembly convened, That the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States, as an integral portion of the Union, is a measure of such general interest to the people of the Union, and of such positive necessity to the welfare of the southern and south-western States as to demand the immediate and serious attention of the National Government.

And be it further resolved, That any interference upon the part of any foreign government, with the question of slavery as it exists in Texas, is highly dangerous and unjustifiable, and should be viewed by the Government of the United States as indicative of a disposition on the part of foreign power, to affect the relation of master and slave in this Republic, with the design eventually to effect the abolition of slavery here.

And be it further resolved, That by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, the province of Louisiana, extending to the Pacific, on the East, and Rio Bravo, and on the West was ceded by the government of Spain to that of France; that present territory of Texas is included within that boundary, and that the treaty of Paris, concluded on the 30th of April, 1836, between France and the United States, only yielded in full, the absolute sovereignty of all that province to the United States, to the same extent that it was held in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it.

And be it further resolved, That by the said treaty of Paris, the United States so firmly stipulated to the Government of France, and to the then and future inhabitants of the said Territory, to wit: That the inhabitants of the ceded Territory should be incorporated into the Union of the United States, as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, in the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of the citizens of the United States; and that in the meantime, they should be protected in the enjoyment of the liberty, property and religion they possess.

And be it further resolved, That the treaty of the United States, with the Government of Spain, signed at Washington, on the 21 of February, 1819, ending that portion of the province of Louisiana, west of the Sabine, was in violation of the stipulation of the treaty of Paris, set out in the preceding resolution, and also, that provision of the Federal Constitution which declares our territory and our people inalienable; and that therefore, the people of Texas, now freed from the dominion of Spain, have a clear and indisputable right to demand admission into the Union, as one of the sovereign States thereof, whenever its population shall reach the requisite number;

and that in the mean time, its population have a right to demand of the United States, the protection which is due to Territorial Government.

Be it further resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our representatives requested, to be vigilant in the use of all such means as to them shall be deemed most expedient, for effecting this object.

And be it further resolved, That the Governor be instructed to transmit a copy of these Joint Resolutions to each of our Senators and members in Congress.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

#### ABOLITION PETITIONS.

All the best friends of the Union wish to allay all agitation upon the subject. And the question is, What is the best way to effect it? Is it by permitting the subject to be agitated at all? or by excluding all abolition petitions, all debate, all reports? The Richmond Whig with Messrs. Botts & Co., is for receiving all petitions; and they contend that the other mode only puts a handle into the hands of the agitators to complain of the suppression of the right of petition. Yet such is the course of the Senate. They do not in fact receive the petition, but lay the question of reception on their table. What says the experience of the House of Representatives on this subject? A few years since, the rule of the Richmond Whig prevailed. The petitions were received; they were sent to a committee; and no arguments appeared more conclusive against the abolitionists than those which were urged by Mr. Patton, and which also emanated from the pens of Messrs. Pinkney and Albertson, at the heads of their respective committees. Many of the citizens of the South were willing to try this experiment upon them. They said, "Let us try the effect of argument upon the petitioners. Let us hear them, that they may hear us. Let us open the door to their applications; and we will meet them with the appeals of reason, before the tribunal of the public. If reason appeals in vain, if they will continue to harass the public councils with their fanatical clamors, then let us shut the door in their faces." Such was the expression we took the liberty of using. And what was the consequence? The storm was not lulled for one moment. So far from that reason only seemed to excite their passions the more the petitions were received the more were presented.

The door, once opened, only admitted hundreds and thousands more of intruders. Such will always be the case with the fury of fanaticism. It never reasons; it never listens to reason! All the restraints of law, all the requisitions of the Constitution are to be sacrificed upon the altar which the abolitionists are pleased to erect. Their efforts will only increase, the more they are heard. The more public the theatre which is thrown open to them, the more ambitious will they be to tread it. There is an air of consequence attending a public exhibition on the floor of the House of Representatives which such aspiring spirits as Gerrit Smith and Garrison are impatient to attain, and proud to enjoy.

But a new discovery has been made for arresting the fire of fanaticism. It is pretty much like the Patent of Sir Abel Hundy for extinguishing a conflagration. It will only add fresh fuel to the flames. It is indeed a noble discovery for preventing agitation, and is worthy of its projectors. It is to refer these petitions to a committee of the abolitionists, and let them take the responsibility. Beautiful device, indeed! Put the cards into their hands, and let them play them as they please. Why, this is the very course which they would themselves prefer. They would be proud of the office of scattering firebrands all over the country, in the shape of congressional reports.

The genius of Garrison, of Birney, and of Gerrit Smith would delight to project such state papers. Their ambition would not desire a more splendid opportunity for displaying their talents, of owing discord over the land, of pouring their vengeance upon the South, and of setting the temple of the Union on fire in pursuance of their mad, denuded designs. Instead of our having the argument on our side, as was at one time urged, the scheme is now to throw all the argument, if it can be so called, on the other side of the question. It was vehemently said, let us report, and throw our arguments before the abolitionists. The version now is, let the abolitionists report and throw their arguments before the country.

A strange change, indeed, has come over the spirit of the dreams! The fact is, the abolitionists have no claim upon Congress; they have no right to be heard. The right of petition does not belong to those who have no right to ask Congress to meddle with what does not come within their jurisdiction. There is no wrong, therefore, done where there is no right violated! Try it when you will, the receipt only leads to agitation! The only way to abate the nuisance is to slam the doors in their faces!

WONDERS OF AN ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—The London Mechanics' Magazine, for Oct. 1843, says,

"Another trial of the Atmospheric Railway, which is now nearly completed between Dublin and Duleek on the plain of Messrs. Clegg and Samuda, took place last week, when the results obtained were even more surprising and satisfactory than before. The speed attained was fully sixty miles an hour, and all the parts of the machinery worked with great exactness. It would seem as if we might now almost venture to pronounce the days of the steam railway as numbered. A speed of a mile a minute, is as great a stride beyond the present railway speed, as that was beyond the stage coach rate of 20 years ago."

VOLCANO IN GEORGIA.

We find the following communication in the last Athens Banner, which we hope is no hoax, for we should like to get up a volcanic eruption on "our own hook." We have been too long dependent upon foreign manufacture, and we are decidedly in favor

of this home enterprise.—*Chron. & Sentinel.* Mr. Editor.—Believe me to be a matter of interest to the community to be made acquainted with new and strange phenomena especially when such belongs to our own state, I address you this communication.

There is a mountain in Rabun county, near the North Carolina line, that is now throwing out large quantities of very black dense smoke, and manifests the appearance of being volcanic. Those who have visited this mountain, say the smoke issues through fissures in the rocks, and that there is a continued rumbling sound like low distant thunder, constantly heard in the bowels of the mountain. There is no doubt of this fact as a gentleman of this place has recently visited the mountain, and from him I have obtained information. The mountain itself is very difficult to ascend, and is the highest in that region. It has the appearance also, of having undergone violent changes heretofore. As soon as convenient, I intend visiting the place, and will afterwards give you a full account of it.

We find in the Madisonian, a copy of some official correspondence between Beauregard and Gen. Waddy Thompson, the Mexican minister. From this it appears that in August the Mexican minister made a formal protest to our government against the annexation of Texas. This protest was clothed in language, a portion of which is as follows:— *Tribune.*

"The Mexican Government will consider equivalent to the declaration of war against the Mexican Republic the passage of an act for the incorporation of Texas with the territory of the United States; the certainty of the fact being sufficient for the immediate declaration of war, leaving to the civilized world to determine with regard to the justice of the cause of the Mexican nation in a struggle which it has been so far from provoking."

The reply of the American minister is in an equally hostile tone. He expresses astonishment that the Mexican Government should attach such importance to mere rumor, and adds, that the indirect declaration of war precludes him from offering any explanation, for with proud men of all nations, the language of menace is not only unavailing, but has an inevitable tendency to defeat its object. If any thing would excite a war it would be the constant repetition of these threats, and requests that they may not be repeated. He says,

"If intended for intimidation, they will have no effect; and if as a warning, they are not a necessity; for his country is always in a condition to meet any emergency. The undersigned begs leave to add, that 'the glorious republic founded by the immortal Washington' has its character in its own keeping, and need no admonitions from any quarter to prevent it from stain and dishonor."

There is also a letter from Mr. Spencer, Secretary of State, instructing Gen. Thompson that if again addressed in such terms, to demand the withdrawal of the letter, or that suitable apology be made.

We find besides some correspondence between Mr. Spencer and Gen. Almonte, the Mexican minister at Washington, in which letter he uses language similar to that of Beauregard. Mr. Spencer replies by informing the Mexican Government of the impropriety of threats on its part, and reminds it that this government is under no necessity to learn from that of Mexico what is due to its own honor or to the rights of other nations. It is therefore quite unnecessary that General Almonte, in his future communications to this department, should admonish this government either to respect its duties or to take care of its reputation, in any contingency which the Mexican government may choose to anticipate.

There are two other letters in one of which Gen. Almonte complains that Mr. Spencer may have misunderstood his communication. Mr. Spencer replies, and states that a careful re-examination renders it unnecessary that he should withdraw or modify his reply.

On the whole this is a very tart series of letters in which we think our semi-barbarous neighbors come off with very little honor.

#### MR. CLAY ON DUELLING.

Henry Clay's first duel was with Humphrey Marshall. Two shots were exchanged; the first wounded Marshall; the second Clay, and the matter was compromised. The second was with John Randolph, at whom he fired twice without touching him, and that was settled. This was in Mr. Clay's younger days, when public opinion had not yet so indignantly denounced the system of settling quarrels as in latter years—his friends would argue an apology. Henry Clay is not a reformed duelist. On the other hand, he has ever been the adviser and abettor of duelling—a sort of walking code of the laws of honor, a counsellor in the last resort. In high and difficult cases, duellists have always been wont to go with him just as we do to Chancellor Kent in matters of law. In this way he became a participator, and eventually the responsible adviser, in the conspiracy against the life of a northern member of Congress, which resulted in the murder of Mr. Cilley. From a statement by Henry A. Wise, who was Graves' second in the bloody duel, and which has never been contradicted, but is in all its material circumstances, virtually and indirectly admitted by Mr. Clay, we find this to be the extent of Mr. Clay's agency in the matter.

1. It was at his suggestion that graves demanded a written explanation after a verbal explanation had been given and accepted; by which the whole case was opened again.

2. He told Mr. Graves there was no alternative but to challenge Cilley.

3. He wrote the challenge with his own hand.

4. He persuaded Mr. Wise to carry it against his convictions of propriety.

5. He overruled Mr. Wise's plea that the terms were "unusual and barbarous."

6. After the murder was consummated

and the nation was deeply shocked at the atrocity, Mr. Clay carelessly remarked, *It is only a nine days bubble.*

Can any of Mr. Clay's particular friends explain why that gentleman never contradicted the declarations of Mr. Wise respecting his connexion with Cilley's murder?

From the Pennsylvania.

#### CONFESSIONS OF OGLE.

The subjoined article, credited as below fell under our notice a few days since. Whether its statement in all respects be correct or not, we cannot pretend to say, but there is likelihood enough about the matter, to render them worthy of attention. It is indeed more than probable that the speech was prepared for publication, with the addition of much matter calculated to create prejudice against Mr. Van Buren, and that the pamphlet, as issued and poured about the country by thousands and ten thousands, to aid the success of coonism, was by no means entitled to the name of Charles Ogle's speech.—He perhaps furnishes the outline, by his remarks, for which it will be remembered, he was reproved on the floor by Mr. Lincoln, another whig member, who was shocked and disgusted at the falsehood thus uttered; but it is likely enough that the thing was rendered still more abominable by further calumnies and untruths on the part of the Whig Central Committee. It was in this way that the democracy of the Union were played upon and abused and that the administration of Martin Van Buren was overthrown.

#### OGLE'S SPEECH.

His last illness and death.—The last moments of this man's life were melancholy. For several days before his death, his mind was greatly troubled in view of his political course in the Presidential canvass. In conversation with a political and personal friend, but a few days before his demise, he remarked, that great injustice was done to Van Buren in 1840—that the speech about the extravagance of his administration, attributed to him was not true—that he never delivered such speech—that it was not his—that it was got up by Whig Central Committee at the city of Washington and his name put to it as its author, that he immediately informed the Committee of the great injustice they had done him and Van Buren, and requested them to correct the error, but they hesitated to do so, alleging if they did, they would injure the Whig cause. Upon being interrogated particularly as to the truth or falsehood of the speech, he readily admitted that it was full of gross errors and falsehoods, from the beginning to the end, but that he could not now help it.

We cannot find words to express our contempt of the base and unprincipled clique—the Whig Central Committee at Washington City in 1840 governing all the movements of the party—writing out speeches containing all manner of falsehoods, and giving circulation to them as having been delivered in Congress by some distinguished member of that body, resorting to every species of intrigue and deception to overthrow an administration too pure to have fellowship with such political knaves.

Western (Pa.) Union Dem.

#### THE TARIFF.

Mr. Rhet, (as will be seen under our Washington head) on the 18th inst. introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives, directing the committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tariff act of 1842, and in lieu thereof imposing duties of 20 per cent. maximum, discriminating under this point for revenue only. On a motion to suspend the rules to allow the resolution to be introduced, the vote was ayes 77, noes 107—our representative Mr. James Delahoy voting in a negative. The Spectator remarks,

"We deem the vote taken on Mr. Rhet's resolution of sufficient importance to give it a partial analysis. There voted against the resolution, all of the representatives from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and all from New York, excepting two, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Strong. All from New England, except the New Hampshire delegation, and Messrs. Dunlap and Herriek from Maine, and Mr. Seymour from Connecticut. Also all the whigs southern and northern, with the exception of Mr. Davis of Kentucky, who, although voting for it is a tariff man. In favor of the resolution, all the southern democrats voted; and all but one from Missouri; and from Ohio six of the Democrats, and four against it. In Virginia, all the Democrats, Excepting Mr. Hopkins. In Louisiana, three democrats against the Resolution—one absent."

DANGER OF HOLDING A JUDICIAL OFFICE IN ARKANSAS.—It is somewhat dangerous for a man to be a Judge in Arkansas, if the statement of Judge Field be believed. In a charge to the Grand Jury, he lately held the following language; "In some parts of Arkansas it is really dangerous for a Judge to protect his station from insult, or assert his authority. If what he does or says is not exactly agreeable to the taste of some, he is in danger of annihilation. One or two prosecuting attorneys, in the northern part of the State, have been waylaid and murdered for doing their duty. In another part a Judge was barred out of the Court House by the populace, and his life put in danger merely because he wished to hold his Court as the law directed. Another Judge was near being attacked whilst on his bench, for exercising his authority in keeping silence in the Court House during business hours. Another was forced by an armed ruffian to leave the bench and drink with him, and this whilst his Court was in session."

#### MUSIC.

THE undersigned have just received a quantity of SOUTHERN HARMONIES for sale on Commission at \$12 per dozen or 125 per copy Cash. S. P. HUDSON & Co.

June 26 1845.



# Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**  
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

## Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.  
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.  
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.  
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.  
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.  
JOHN H. NOOE, of Franklin.  
JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.  
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.  
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

Among the proceedings of Congress of the 4th inst. we find the following resolution, introduced by Mr. McConnell, representative from this district.

### MAIL ROUTES.

Mr. McConnell submitted the following resolution, which was considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads inquire into the expediency of raising the line of tri-weekly mails from Montgomery, Alabama, via Wetumpka, Rockford, Talladega, and Jacksonville, thence to Rome, in Georgia, to four-horse post coaches; and changing said route so as to go by Jefferson, in the county of Cherokee, Alabama, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

A friend has handed us a letter from Tuscaloosa containing the following balloting for Judge of the ninth circuit.

1st ball.	2nd ball.	3rd ball.	4th ball.	5th ball.	6th ball.	7th ball.
Stone	17	12	31	41	45	47
Shortridge	40	41	47	48	49	49
Harris	24	24	37	39	38	39
Stiner	9	10	11	11	11	11
Robinson	31	39	—	—	—	—
McAfee	7	4	3	—	—	—

SECOND DAY'S BALLOTING.

Stone	29	50	28
Shortridge	52	52	56
Harris	9	6	—

We invite the attention of our readers to the prospect of the "Alabama Temperance Advocate," a new paper to be issued in Wetumpka about the first of February next. We know of no better way in which the friends of Temperance can aid that cause than by taking temperance papers themselves and using their influence and exertions to extend their circulation.

Had Miller predicted the destruction of the world by water, the fears of some might have been aroused within the last few days. It has rained almost incessantly during the past week, and the cotton crop yet in the fields, even on the uplands, will doubtless be very much injured. Failures in the mails have been more numerous than we ever recollect to have known. The carrier of the mail from this place to Huntsville, was near being drowned on Monday last in attempting to cross Tallasseechatchy; his shoulder was dislocated in his efforts to get out, and he was washed down the stream some distance and lost the mail bag, but got out, and the mail was subsequently recovered. The southern mail has failed below Talladega several times, in consequence of which we are unable to correct our Wetumpka Prices Current up to the latest dates. The last received quotes cotton at 7 1/2 to 9. We also notice in the Wetumpka Argus of the 3rd inst. the sale of two premium lots of cotton, one at 12 1/2 and the other at 17 cents.

**INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.**  
The interest on the public debt, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is \$1,032,739 02; which is \$2,829.37 per day, or \$2 00 a minute. Instead of giving the people "two dollars a day and roast beef," the Whigs have already taxed them \$2 a minute to pay interest alone.

Tuscaloosa Jan. 2, 1844.

MAL. J. G. L. HUEY.

I have written to you for publication, at least once a week by mail, or by hand. Perhaps some of my letters may not have reached you.

Much of the time of the House for the last ten days has been taken up in discussing the resolutions introduced by Mr. Taylor, of Butler, repealing the White basis resolution. I was opposed to this discussion believing it to be an unnecessary consumption of time and took no part in it.

On Monday last the subject was postponed until the 30th January—no final vote on the resolutions has yet been taken. I am satisfied that the white basis system is becoming more popular, the more it is discussed. Several gentlemen members of the Legislature, of the whig party, of acknowledged ability, are now its open advocates.

Owing to the consumption of time above alluded to, no action has yet been had upon the bill reported by the committee on ways and means proposing to increase the taxes about 100 per cent higher than last year. I am opposed to the bill because it is wholly unequalled for at this time. Let us first exhaust the means already in possession of the State, to wit, in Banks, before we call upon the people in these times of embarrassment to support such heavy burdens of taxation.

In accordance with these views, I have introduced a bill which provides that the real and personal property of the Banks be sold and with the proceeds, together with the specie and specie funds in the Banks. The bill directs the State Bank to pay the short and interest on the bonds of the State until otherwise ordered. The specie is doing nobody any good, and the real and personal property will bring as much this spring as it will bring after that time. I think this bill is favorably received.

the common law Jurisdiction from the County Courts; nor upon the Bill repealing the separate Chancery system.

The House is now engaged in discussing a Bill in regard to "conjugal rights of women" which provides that the property of the wife upon marriage, shall not become the property of the husband, nor be liable for his debts; but shall descend to her heirs—the fate of the bill is uncertain.

Three bills have been reported by the committee on the 16th section fund.—One proposes to issue State Scrip bearing interest to the Townships for the amount of their funds respectively—another proposes to leave it to the discretion of the citizens of the Townships, whether they will receive the money belonging to them or the State scrip, and the third proposes to deposit the funds with the Judge of the County courts and courts of roads and Revenue, the interest to be expended for purposes of Education. Neither of the Bills has been discussed. As the Banks are now in liquidation it becomes our duty to make some disposition of this fund.

I have introduced a bill to Repeal the law authorizing the appointment of Bank Marshalls, which has its friends and its foes.

I had hoped we would have a short session, but I think it probable that we will not adjourn much before 1st of February.

The Whig Convention met yesterday at night. Understand that Col. McLemore is the Elector for the 7th District and Col. Wm. J. Martin the Delegate to the National Convention.

Respectfully,  
THOS. D. CLARKE.

From the Democratic Herald.  
Tuscaloosa, Jan. 24, 1844.

Mr. Glascock.

DEAR SIR:—The whole of Saturday (after 12 o'clock) was taken up in the discussion of the white basis question. At 12 o'clock Mr. Moore of Perry took the floor in support of the law of the last session. His argument was decidedly the best I have heard or read upon the subject. In the evening Mr. Walker of Lawrence addressed the house on the same side. He is a Whig, but supports the White basis. I did not hear his speech—it is said to have been an excellent one. Monday morning Mr. Clemens moved to suspend the call of the committee. He then moved that the special order be now taken up. Mr. Clemens said that he was tired of this discussion, it had already occupied too much time, and he was determined to use every means to have it disposed of. His motion prevailed.—Mr. Howard then concluded his remarks in favour of the federal basis, and the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions. The first resolution was adopted with but one dissenting voice. Before the second resolution was put to the vote a considerable discussion arose on an amendment offered by Mr. Huntington to get rid of which Mr. Moore of Madison moved to lay the whole subject on the table.—carried. The House then adjourned.

In the evening the House took up the Bill to reduce the number of Directors, and the pay of these officers, but adjourned without any decisive action on the subject.

The Bill to reduce the number of Directors was postponed to take up a Bill from the Senate on the same subject. The Senate Bill was read once, constitutional rule suspended, read a second time and referred to the committee on the State Bank. The Bill to secure to married women their own property, was taken up. Mr. Frazier moved to lay the Bill on the table. Before Mr. Frazier's motion was put the House adjourned.

Evening Session.—The vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Frazier and decided in the negative. Mr. Anderson then offered several amendments which were ordered. Mr. Clemens remarked that the Bill was now in the shape of the judiciary committee desired to place it. He should therefore proceed to discuss the merits of the Bill. Mr. Clemens spoke more than an hour, and was followed by Mr. Jones against the Bill. Mr. Evans of Dallas took the floor in the support of the bill, and had not concluded his argument when the house adjourned. He is one of the clearest reasoners I have heard, and promises to attain considerable eminence in the State. He is yet young.

But little business of general interest was transacted during the morning hour. At 12 o'clock the Senate were invited into the House to go into several elections: For Warden of the Penitentiary, William Hogan, David E. Strong, Wm. McCay, A. M. Bradley and — Arrington were in nomination. On the 5th ballot Mr. Bradley was elected, receiving 64 votes. Mr. Hogan received 59. The two Houses then proceeded to the election of a Comptroller of Public Accounts. Jefferson C. Vandyc was elected without opposition. For State Treasurer, B. B. Barker, and S. G. Frieron were in nomination. Mr. Frieron received 53 votes and was elected.

Yours, &c.

TUSCALOOSA, Jan. 5, 1844.

Mr. Glascock:

DEAR SIR:—On yesterday evening a vote was taken on the Bill to give married women the control of their own property. The Bill was lost. 41 voting for it, 49 against it. Two friends of the Bill (Morrison and Martin) voted against it for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, so that the actual vote was 43 to 47. This morning Mr. Martin gave notice that he would move a reconsideration.—There is still some hope of the passage of the Bill. If the action of the Senate is favourable, I am sure it will become a law.

The house is now engaged on the Revenue Bill. Mr. Spruill offered a substitute for the Bill reported by the committee on ways and means—the substitute proposes to reduce the State tax to about 120,000 dollars. Mr. Spruill advocated his amendments in a speech of considerable length. He was replied to by Mr. Humphreys. The

evening session was entirely consumed by the discussion of the Bill, a good many members taking part on both sides. Mr. Hubbard is now speaking in favor of taxation. He says the Bill reported by the committee on ways and means does not go far enough, but he will take that rather than run the risk of losing all by undertaking to levy one such as he believes necessary and just. Mr. Hubbard assumes the ground that every man in the State is a borrower from the Banks. The Banks have relieved all from taxation, and have paid large amounts for purposes of education, and improvements of roads and rivers in the State. To that extent all have been borrowers and to that extent all are bound to contribute. The positions taken by him it seems to me are correct beyond question.

I can form as yet but little idea of the fate of the Revenue Bill. I incline to the opinion that it will pass, but I do not consider it certain by any means.

The Senate have adopted the Resolution to illuminate the Capitol on the 8th inst. It has not yet been acted on in the House.—I presume it will be concurred in without opposition.

We will adjourn on the 15th. The Bill to return the 16th Section Fund, has I am told been lost in the Senate and the Bill to secure married Women their own property has been postponed to the 13th. If the tax Bill should now be lost it would have been much better for the people that this Legislature should never have assembled.

The Bill to reduce the pay of members has been allowed to sleep for weeks on the table. It seems to me that if its friends are really in earnest (which I doubt) in desiring its passage, they have manifested a strange indifference to its fate.

Yours &c.

**BATTLE BETWEEN A RABBIT AND KING SNAKE.**—The Rabbit has been before been considered the lawful prey of the snake, but from a circumstance related in our office a few days since, by a respectable citizen residing in the eastern part of the county, this order appears to have been reversed. Some time since while four young men were going to church on Sunday, they discovered a short distance from the road, a rabbit and snake in close combat—the snake apparently anxious only to make his escape. After the contest had continued for some time the snake crawled under a bank where the rabbit could not reach it, but very patiently took its stand waiting for its egress. After waiting some time to see the issue, they killed the snake; and found that the rabbit had bitten a number of pieces out of it, near the size of a 25 cent piece. The young men who vouch for the truth of the statement, are represented to be of undoubted veracity. Our informant also stated that three rattlesnakes had also been killed in the same neighborhood near eight feet in length, one of them found under a bean house.

## CONGRESS.

Mr. Houston, on leave, introduced the following bill:

### A BILL

To reduce and graduate the price of public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all of the U. S. Lands which shall have been subject to entry for five years or upwards prior to the passage of this act, and remaining unsold, may be entered for settlement or cultivation, or for the use of an adjacent farm or plantation at the price of fifty cents per acre, for any quantity not exceeding one section, and all of the lands of the United States which shall have been subject to entry for ten years or upwards prior to the passage of this act, and still remaining unsold, may be entered for settlement or cultivation, or for the use of an adjacent farm or plantation, at the price of twenty five cents per acre, for any quantity not exceeding one section. Provided, That the person making said entry at either of the prices designated by this act, shall first make an affidavit before the register or receiver of the proper land office, or some person competent to administer an oath, that said applicant has either made no entry under the provisions of this act, or no entry in pursuance thereof, which together with the additional entry proposed to be made, will make the whole quantity so entered, and proposed to be entered, exceed one section; and all entries at either of the prices designated by this act, contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof are hereby declared to be absolutely null and void.

Correspondence of the Charleston Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

In the Senate, numerous memorials from various parts of the Union, asking aid for internal improvement, were presented and appropriately referred.

The bill for refunding to Massachusetts the money advanced by her during the last war, was laid on the table.

The resolution heretofore offered, calling for copies of correspondence relative to claims of our citizens on Mexico, was taken up and adopted.

In the House, leave was asked by Mr. Wilkins, of Pa., to offer a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to consider the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the construction of iron war steamers for the Ohio river, said steamers to be used for harbor defence in time of war, & in time of peace, as revenue cutters. Objection being made by many members, Mr. W. moved a suspension of the rules—but without success.

The next business was the consideration of a petition from N. Y. accompanied by a resolution, instructing the P. O. Com. to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, abolishing the franking privilege, & of reducing the rates of postage to the lowest possible rate, compatible with the support of the P. O. Department. After debate the resolutions were rejected.

After the presentation of a great number of petitions, several ineffectual motions to

adjourn were made. Those members who had been to dinner stuck out stoutly against those who had not, and for some time held the "balance of power."

The speaker pro tem, Mr. Campbell, on a renewal of the motion, declared it carried amidst a deafening shout of "It is not carried," & "division," &c. It is always understood that the Chair can, if he chooses count one man for twenty in the affirmative.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

In Senate, the report of the Commissioner of the General Land office was received. It states that the sales of land during the present calendar year will amount to 1,539,674 acres, and that the produce will exceed two millions of dollars.

Mr. Atchinson introduced his Oregon bill which was referred to the select committee on that subject.

The bill provides that all the country west of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and between the parallels of 42 & 54 40 minutes of north latitude, be constituted a Territory by the name of Oregon. A Governor and Secretary, and other Territorial officers to be appointed, who shall hold their offices for five years, unless sooner removed by the President.—Nothing in the act to be deemed or construed in any manner to affect the rights of British subjects in said Territory, obtained or exercised under any treaty or convention between the Government of the U. States and Great Britain.

In the House, petitions being in order, Mr. Giddings presented the petition of Wm. Jones, a colored man, imprisoned by the law of the District because he had no free papers and praying the interposition, of Congress. Mr. G. moved his reference to a select committee, with leave to send for persons and papers. Mr. Sedell moved to lay it on the table, which was negatived—ayes 55, nays 100. The petition giving rise to debate, it lies over.

Mr. Hale's resolution calling for a statement of the expense and services of the House Squadron was taken up and debated at length, without taking the question.

## HENRY CLAY.

We had supposed that Clay's political career was too distinctly marked, to admit of any shuffling or shambling as to his true position in regard to any of the great questions which now divide the people of these United States. We did not deem it possible that any attempt would or could be made to extenuate the ultra character of his opinions in favor of a Bank, Tariff, and all the other tenets in the Whig confession of faith. Indeed we did suppose that the whigs in the contest of '44, were about to be magnanimous enough (because they deemed it politic) to avow their principles boldly and stand or fall by them, and that a contest against Clay would be virtually an issue of Bank or no Bank, Tariff or no Tariff, &c. But we were mistaken as to the oneness of the political complexion of this whig Ajax. Already do the ass's ears begin to be seen under the lion's skin. The veritable "Mill boy" himself is attempting to palliate the odiousness of his "protective tariff" doctrines by addressing letters to the South representing him as not being in favor of a "high tariff." The South is the portion of the Union to be caught by this recantation and there fore he writes letters containing it to Georgia, but to the North he tells them (what every one knew before) that he was in favor of the present tariff.

Is it possible, that would-can persuade any one that he is not a high tariff man, or that friends can say it for him without a blush at the conscious perversion. There is one sense only in which he can be said not to be a high tariff man. He may give an arbitrary signification to the terms used, by calling an average tariff of 50 or a 100 per cent, and no less a high tariff. But our notions of a high tariff are rather too well defined to admit of this latitude. The tariffs of '28, '32 and '42 are criteria upon the subject; they are regarded as high tariffs, and by them we imagine Mr. Clay's opinions will be tested. He did not vote for all of them, because he was not in Congress at all those periods, but can his friends or himself point to word or deed, which can raise a doubt as to his being in favor of all. On the contrary when he was entitled to a vote, did he not cast it for a high tariff? Has he not been the main pillar of support to the protective policy? Has he not rung the changes upon the policy and patriotism of protecting domestic industry—yet dreading lest this political Baillif, like many an unnatural son, may bring down his sire's grey hairs in sorrow to the grave, he is denying his offspring. The humbuggery may answer to ease the consciences of apostate cultivators and other pretending anti-tariff men in the whig party. But to the democracy of the South, the idea that Henry Clay would at all foster free trade, must naturally suggest the question in substance: do men gather grapes of thorns or figs from thistles?

## Democratic Watchtower.

**State of Alabama,**  
St. CLAIR COUNTY.

**ORPHAN'S COURT. SPECIAL TERM, 30 JANUARY, 1844.**

THIS day came into court Patton Brothers, the Executor of the Estate of Philip Brothers deceased and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the first Monday in March next be set apart as the time for final settlement of said estate. It is further ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four consecutive weeks, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at an orphan's Court to be held in the town of Ashville on the first Monday in March, then and there to show cause, if any they have why final settlement should not be made.

A true copy from the minutes.

ROSS PHILIPS, Ck.

Jan. 17 1844.—At \$5 00.

## Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE

Cotton, : : : :	lb.	64	a	92
Bagging, Dundee, : :	yd.	14	a	16
"    Ky. : : : :		18	a	20
"    India, : : : :		20	a	20
Bale rope, northern, : :	lb.	5	a	9
"    Ky. : : : :		8	a	9
Coffee, Rio, : : : :		9	a	10
"    Green Hav. : :		9	a	10 1/2
"    Java, : : : :		15	a	17
Bacon, Hams, : : : :		9	a	12 1/2
"    sides, : : : :		8	a	9
"    shoulders, : : : :		5	a	8
Butter, Goshen, : : : :		12 1/2	a	18
"    country, : : : :		10	a	12 1/2
Cheese, : : : : :		9	a	10
Con, sheet, : : : : :		10	a	12 1/2
"    hoop, : : : : :		8	a	9
Cough moulds, : : : :		16	a	00
Steel, German, : : : :		10	a	00
"    American bl. : :		18 1/2	a	20
"    English " : : : :		2	a	25
"    cast, : : : : :		6	a	6 1/2
Nails, cast, : : : : :		20	a	00
"    wrought, : : : : :		5	a	5
Rice, : : : : :		18	a	20
Sugar, loc f, : : : : :		14	a	16
"    lump, : : : : :		7	a	10
"    N. Orleans, : : :		10	a	12
"    Porto Rico, : : :		\$2	00	a
"    "				

## BROOKLESBY.

This thorough bred race horse and stallion will stand the ensuing Spring season, one part of his time at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, near Jacksonville, another part at Wm. Cunningham's mill on Choccolocco, and the balance of the time will be equally divided, between Daniel Cobb's six miles below the Plains, and the other at White Plains on the east side of the mountain. Persons wishing to raise colts would do well to wait until they see him in fine order, as I shall undoubtedly stand him lower than any horse in the State, pedigree, performances, &c. taken into consideration; he having run 14 races, 1, 2, and 3 mile heats, and won 6 out of the 14. I will also say, that if he is not what I represent him to be, I will not charge any thing for his services. Further particulars will be given in handbills in due time.

JOHN CLARK.

Jan. 17, 1844.—tf.

## RUNAWAY IN JAIL.

COMMITTED TO Jail in Jacksonville. Benton County, Alabama, on the 16th day of January, 1844, a negro man who says his name is ISAAC, about five feet four or five inches high, twenty six or seven years old, black, and stout built, no particular marks or scars noticed. He says he ran away from Columbus, Georgia, and belongs to Byrd Robinson.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.

Jan. 17, 1844.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE

**Alabama Temperance Advocate.**

THE undersigned proposes to publish a paper in the City of Wetumpka, Ala. to be called the *Alabama Temperance Advocate*, devoted to the cause of Temperance; provided sufficient patronage shall be obtained. In making this proposal the undersigned is not influenced by any selfish or interested motive, other than a zealous purpose to see the blighting hand of Intemperance the scourge of mankind arrested; and believe that the intelligent public will recognize any legitimate means to bring about the desired reformation arising from a philanthropic spirit, and heartily engage to effect so far as possible, the desirable object. Intemperance has long been the crying sin of the land, and its lamentable effects upon society now stand as living monuments to teach us the obligation we are under to unite in our efforts and at once crush the monster.

No pains will be spared nor attention refused to render the *Advocate* a useful instrument in promoting the cause which it will espouse. The matter to be contained within the columns of this paper will be carefully selected, and individuals of the best talents engaged as contributors.

Kind treatment and moral suasion are the means we shall recommend to effect the desired object. As such, we shall invoke to our aid no legislative interference, relying alone upon the principles above laid down to produce the contemplated reformation in

society. Such being the policy which we have prescribed to ourselves, may we not look with unwavering confidence to all true Washingtonians to lend us their countenance and warm support.

**TERMS.**—The *Advocate* will commence on or about the first of February next, and will be printed on a medium sheet with new type, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the 1st number. Officers of Temperance Societies throughout the State, are authorized and requested to act as agents.

B. D. HARRISON & Co. Publishers.

WETUMPKA December, 1843.

## Cave Spring Floyd ct'y, Ga.

THE undersigned, have engaged the services of Mr. J. B. Normon, so well known in the south as an instructor in music on the "PIANO FORTE" for the present year at this place;—exercises to commence on the first Monday in next month;—Tuition, \$12 00 per qtr.—Good board at low rates in good private houses—morals of the pupils strictly guarded. There are already three PIANOS, for the convenience of the pupils on which to practice.

H. C. HOLCOMBE.  
WM. WOOD.

17th. January 1844.

Editors friendly to the improvement of youth, will please notice the above and copy.

## Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell, on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north east fourth of the north-west fourth of section 30, township 13, Range 7, containing 40 acres, as the property of ———— Willingham, to pay the tax due for the year 1842. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents.

L. D. JONES.  
Tax Collector, B. C.



**Jefferson Hotel.**  
The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the south side of the Square, where they are prepared to entertain regular boarders and transient customers, with commodious rooms, attentive servants, and every other facility in a public house. All persons who may favor the subscribers with their custom, may rest assured no efforts shall be spared to make them comfortable—and their charges will be in accordance with the times.  
WILLIAM M. WEIR.  
ELIZA JANE TATE.  
Dec. 2, 1843.—tf.

**CAUTION.**  
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for two promissory notes, given by the undersigned to Carlisle Black, one for \$200, and the other \$224, one due 25th December 1842 and the other 25th December 1843. The consideration for which said notes were given having failed I am determined not to pay them.  
ASA SKELTON.  
Jan. 10, 1844.

**A LIST OF LETTERS,**  
REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. on the 31st December last, which if not taken out by the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

Alexander, Alfred	Krith, Martin H.
Allen, Samuel	Kennedy, P. M.
Andrews, David	Kirby, Almer W.
Bail, Jno.	Lackey, John P.
Ballard, Jackson	Lankford, Nathan N.
Basley, John	Larson, Peter
Bedwell, Leroy	Lindsay, John
Bell, Garrett	Lipse, Rodin
Bennett, Geo. W.	McBee, Mrs. Leah
Bice, S. S.	McCaskey, R. W.
Black, Alexander	McLester, W. W.
Boyd, Sam'l	McRoberts, Wm.
Boyd, Sam'l	McWhorter, Henry
Bradford, Jacob T.	Mayhew, Thomas
Brook, Lawrence	McWhorter, Robert
Broen, James	McWhorter, Wm. H.
Bryant, Rec. David	Miller, Mrs. Unity
Burden, Joel	Moore, James
Calloway, Mrs. A. H.	Morgan, Mr.
Camp, Larkin	O'Connell, Robert
Cantrill, A.	Owen, James M.
Carter, John W.	Paine, James M.
Chandler, James L.	Parson, Wm. C.
Christie, Sampson	Pendleton, Judge
Clark, John	Pounds, Mary
Cobb, Mrs. M. M.	Price, Robert
Cook, James P.	Ramsey, John
Cooper, C. J.	Reynolds, John B.
Curtin, James	Reynolds, Henry
Davis, Mrs. Eufine	Robertson, John
Dawdy, Miss Sarah	Roberts, John S.
Dean, John	Sampson, Miss Sarah
Elliot, Thomas	Sandwich, Eliza
Felton, John G.	Scott, Ira
Fletcher, John D.	Sealy, Wm. or
French, Gibson	Henry Palmer
Garrison, Wm.	Selmon, Willis
Gibson, Wm.	Sheppard, John S.
Gilman, Hugh L.	Sharp, Francis
Griffin, Barton	Stearns, Wm.
Griffin, John	Stanger, Geo. B.
Hays, John G.	Smith, E. T.
Henderson, S. M.	Smith, F. B. or J. C.
Henderson, Jefferson	Smith, John
Holt, Joseph H.	Sparks, Daniel
Hony, Amrose	Stewart, Redman G.
Hopewell, Elias	Sullivan, Joel
Hoyden, Alfred	Thomas, Ath.
Hudson, John	Thompson, Robert
Ingram, John	Tony, James S.
Johnson & Brantley	Truitt, James
Judge of County Ct. Young Isaac	Turnpseed, J.
GEORGE HOKE, r. m.	Upton, Wm. A.
Jan. 1st, 1844.	Wagner, Peter

**Administrator's Notice.**  
THE undersigned having obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of Jesse Harris, deceased of the Hon. Judge of the County Court for Benton County, on the 20th of Sept. 1843, all those having claims against said Estate are hereby notified, to present them in the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payments.  
WARREN HARRIS, ad'm.  
Dec. 13, 1843.

**Public House.**  
THE Subscriber, having leased from Major Jacob Hoss, the Planter's Hotel, on the east side of the Square in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama, will endeavor to make those who call on him as comfortable as possible, by keeping his table well furnished; and his stable supplied with forage, and attended by a trusty Ostler.  
NATHAN HARRIS.  
Cedar Bluff, Nov. 22, 1843.—tf.

**Ware-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the Ware-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller, where he intends to continue the Storage and Commission Business. He returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Hatchett and Miller, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.  
He will be prepared at all times to furnish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him; and also to make cash advances upon cotton in store.  
WM. MILLER,  
of the firm of Hatchett & Miller.  
Aug. 23, 1843. 3m.

**Tax Collector's Sales.**  
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the east half of section twenty-eight, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to three hundred dollars; tax one dollar and twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frae. A. C. & D. township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and described as a half acre lot lying west of lot No. 22, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten cents.

**Land For Sale.**  
WILL be sold to the highest bidder for cash on the first Monday in February next, on the public square in Jacksonville, the west half of the north west fourth of section 2, township 15, Range 8, east, lying 4 miles south of Jacksonville, adjoining the land of Col. J. N. Young. John Owens—sixty acres cleared and under tolerable good fence.  
JOEL CHANDLER.  
Jan. 10, 1844. id.

**William B. Martin**  
AND  
**R. G. Earle,**  
Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.  
Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.  
Nov. 8, 1843.—tf.

**SELLING OUT**  
**At Cost for Cash.**  
NOW IS THE TIME  
TO SUPPLY YOURSELVES WITH  
**CHEAP GOODS.**  
The undersigned, having determined to dispose of their entire stock of goods at cost for cash, would most respectfully invite all who may wish cheap goods to call and examine our stock.  
We have a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in this place.  
S. P. HUDSON, & Co.  
Jan. 3, 1843.—4t.

**R. E. W. McADAMS,**  
**Clock and Watch Maker.**  
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewellery. He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.  
By a Galvanic Battery. A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.  
Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.  
Cash required for all work when delivered.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY  
**ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 13th, 1843.**  
WILLIAM A. SCOTT, having filed his petition in this Court, setting forth, that on the 6th day of September 1836, he purchased of Reese Pickens, James M. Duren, and John M. Neal, the following with other Tracts of Land, (viz.) the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section Thirty-four in Township 16, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District; that the said Pickens, Duren, and Neal, executed to him their Bond for Titles, bearing date the 6th day of September 1836; that the said John M. Neal has since died intestate, without having made Titles to said Land, and that Robert S. Porter is now his Administrator, that he has paid the amount of the purchase money in full for said Land, and prays that the said Robert S. Porter, Administrator as aforesaid be ordered to Execute to him the said William A. Scott, a Title to said Land, pursuant to the Bond of the said John M. Neal.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three months, notifying the said Robert S. Porter and all others interested therein, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville on the first Friday in March next, to show cause if any they can why the said Robert S. Porter, Administrator of the Estate of the said John M. Neal deceased should not be decreed to make and execute to the said William A. Scott a Title to said Tract of Land, according to the requirements of the Bond of his intestate.  
Copy from the minutes.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.  
Dec. 13, 1843.—mhm.

**LOOK OUT.**  
THE undersigned having determined to close their business in this place, would say to all indebted to them, that they must make immediate payment, or risk the consequences.  
Alabama money can now be used at near par, and will be received if payment be made soon, otherwise specie will be demanded.  
S. P. HUDSON, & CO.  
Jan'y 1st, 1844.—4t.

**EDUCATION.**  
"Cane Creek Male and Female Academy."—a few miles south of Jacksonville, Benton County Ala. will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next, under the direction of J. M. Bart and Lady. The Male and Female Departments, in this school, will be entirely distinct. The Teachers of this Institution will spare no pains to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of each student committed to their charge.  
Having been long engaged in Teaching, as a Profession, they would solicit a share of the Patronage of an enlightened community. The Academy is located in a very healthy and fertile section of country. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the Academy, at from 5 to 8 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low. First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per session of five months, \$6 00  
" Geography, Grammar, Mental, and Practical Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, and Mental Philosophy, \$10 00  
" The higher Branches of Mathematics and the Languages, \$18 00  
Music on the Piano, extra, \$20 00  
Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.  
JAMES M. BURT.  
Jan. 3, 1843.

**Blank Commissions**  
TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS  
With printed directions attached  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
**HORSE BILLS,**  
NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED,  
On fine paper and a beautiful Plate,  
AT THIS OFFICE.

**FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.**  
THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.  
The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.  
WILLIAM H. THOMAS.  
Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

**NEW GOODS!!**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from New York a WELL SELECTED AND ASSORTED STOCK OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
consisting of the latest and most fashionable Patterns of Alpaca Lustres, Chasans, Mous de Laines, Bombazines, Merinos, Prints, &c., Shawls, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jaconets, Swiss and striped Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Diapers & Towellings, Table Cloths, Dimities. Also a Splendid Assortment of West of England black, blue, invisible green, cadet mixed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Satinets of all qualities, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs, Linseys, Osnaburghs, Kerseys, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Negro and Red Blankets, Ipswich, Merino and Lamb'swool Shirts and Drawers.

**Ready-Made Clothing**  
of every description.  
**Hats & Caps.** Boots & shoes. Also Hardware & Cutlery, consisting in part of Blacksmith and Carpenter's tools, Axes, shovels and Spades, Sweden Iron, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Hoop and Band Iron, Collin's, Hunt's and Simmon's Axes, Mills and Cross Cut Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket knives, Scissors and Shares, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Martingales and Collars. Constantly on hand a large stock of  
**COGNAC, &c.**  
Java and Rio Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Chocolate and Spices, Fine Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Scotch and Monongahela Whiskey, N. E. Rum, A. M. Brandy and Gin. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Cigars, of the most approved brands. Tobacco of all qualities.  
**Bagging Rope & Twine.** Sash, Window Glass, Paint, Oils, and Putty, with other articles too numerous to mention, all of which are offered, on as reasonable terms as any other House in the City, by  
RICHARD S. PERSSE.  
P. S. A large assortment of **Printing Paper** constantly on hand.  
Wetumpka, Nov. 15, 1843.—3t.

**Administrator's sale.**  
WILL be sold at the late Residence of Jesse Harris deceased, on the first day of January next, the personal property of said Estate consisting of one yoke of Oxen, Cattle, Hogs, Horse hold and Kitchen furniture. Terms made known on the day of sale.  
WARREN HARRIS, Ad'm.  
with the will annexed.  
Dec. 13, 1843.

**Blacksmithing.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has in his employment a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is supplied with two furnaces, both of which will be kept in constant use, & well supplied with tools. He will keep on hand a good supply of Iron of every kind, and will at all times be prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmith work including the ironing of waggon wheels, &c. in the most workman-like manner. All work will be warranted—executed up to the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. His shop is situated near his own residence, at the fork of the road two miles north of Jacksonville.  
R. D. ROWLAND.  
Dec. 6, 1843.—3m.

**ALEXANDRIA Male & Female School.**  
The next session of this institution will commence on the first day of January next, under the superintendence of Mr. Tenney or Mr. Clark.  
Boarding can be obtained in the vicinity at five dollars per month.  
December 6, 1843.

**HEAD QUARTERS, 72d Reg. A. M.**  
Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 1, 1844.  
A Regimental Court Martial is hereby ordered to convene at the court house, on Thursday the first day of February next, to consider the propriety of establishing a beat agreeably to a petition filed.  
The court to consist of  
Major SPARTAN ALLEN, President.  
Members.  
Captains Maddox, Love, Ritchie, Beach, Dowdle, Litton, Dickinson, Sykes, and Lieuts Gladden, Cannon and Fullongame, of which D. P. Forney Esq. is Judge Advocate.  
JNO. D. HOKE, Col. Com'dt.

**Blanks**  
**OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**NOTICE**  
I hereby given to all that are indebted to the undersigned by note or account, to come forward forthwith and make settlement, or they may expect to pay cost, my situation is such that I cannot give longer indulgence.  
F. SNOW.  
Jan. 3, 1844.

**THOS. A. WALKER & WM. L. CAIN**  
WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention.  
Dec. 3, 1842.

**SPECIE FUNDS FOR COTTON.**  
THE undersigned will make advances in Specie funds on Cotton. Planters and Cotton Buyers can at all times be supplied upon favorable terms with Notes on some of the best Banks in Georgia.  
E. E. GAITHER.  
Wetumpka, Nov. 22, 1843.—3t.

**BOOK-BINDERY,**  
Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.  
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.  
Terms, low as possible—work warranted.  
N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.  
**SLEAVEN & CAMMER.**  
Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.  
References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.  
The Editors of the Flag and Monitor Newspapers, Tuscaloosa.  
Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to.  
Sept. 27, 1843.

**BEHOLD!!!**  
THE business of the late firm of Wood, Ward & Brother must be closed. Those indebted to it are therefore earnestly requested to make payment as I should regret exceedingly the necessity of placing their paper over for collection.  
E. L. WOODWARD,  
Succeeding Partner.  
Jacksonville, Nov. 29, 1843.—6t.

**A MALE SCHOOL.**  
WILL be commenced in Jacksonville on the first day of January, 1844, under the superintendence of the undersigned, at the following rates payable at the expiration of each term.  
Orthography, Reading, or Writing, \$8 00  
Arithmetic, Geography, or English Grammar, 10 00  
History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Latin, Greek, or the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00  
J. M. HAYNES.  
Dec. 20, 1843.

**"THE Pilgrim's Choice,"**  
A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.  
BY ELDO DAVID W. ANDREWS.  
A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.  
Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a  
**House of Entertainment**  
in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.  
AARON HAYNES.

**Thomas A. Walker**  
AND  
**A. J. Walker.**  
HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law. Business entrusted to their care will receive their joint attention. Their office is near the South East Corner of the Square, where one or both of them may at all times be found.  
Address: T. A. & A. J. WALKER, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Nov. 8, 1843.—4t.

**JOHN S. REEA,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
Mobile, Ala.,  
REFER TO  
Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.  
" A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.  
" H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega,  
Gen. Wm. B. McCallan,  
Maj. Alexander Riddle,  
Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

**CANE CREEK MILLS,**  
Benton County, Ala.  
I have recently had my mills improved by L. M. Gilbert & Co. in a simple & plain style, by which they are now running with less than half the water they formerly consumed, and the meal and flour of superior quality. I would earnestly recommend all mill owners and others who desire useful improvement to come and examine and satisfy themselves. My mills are 13 miles from Jacksonville and 5 miles from Alexandria.  
E. LOYD.  
Dec. 1843.—5t.

**DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable Aque Medicine.**  
A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms;—also an effectual remedy for Fevers, of every description.  
THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever and from the success in this mode of practice, he is confident it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails to cure the chills and fever the first day. Billous, typhus, nervous, congestive, and Winter fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

**CERTIFICATES.**  
Franklin Co., Tenn.  
Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.  
Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with us some two months since, some of your Aque and anti-billous Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them upon any terms; Sappington's Aque Pills being sold by our next door neighbor, and thought by the people not to be surpassed by any medicine for that disease then in use. But your Pills have brought out a name for themselves far surpassing that of any other medicine now in use. All agree that they never saw such a medicine before, & would have no other while they could get yours. The consequence of which is, your pills are all gone, and at the urgent request of our friends, we write you to send us a fresh supply.  
We are respectfully yours, &c.  
T. M. TRYOR & Co.  
B. S. H. DAVIS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELEN.  
Talladega Co. May 21, 1842.  
This is to certify that during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Aque medicines in my practice, and out of twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never failed of effecting a permanent removal of the disease; and in no single case did a patient take more than half a box. I can with strict veracity and do with great pleasure say, that I believe it to be the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for ague, chills and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.  
WM. McCLELEN.

Gallatin county, Ill., April 13, 1842.  
Dr. Champion:  
Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-billous and aque pills in my practice to a considerable extent and have found them to be productive of superior effects in the case of fever and many other cases. It is difficult to get them here, their character standing so high in all the south part of this State that they are all bought up, and consequently it is very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them. You will confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this county by forwarding a good supply of your medicine to this place.  
A. A. WOLF, M. D.

Each box contains twenty-four Pills, twelve of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample certificates of the efficacy of this medicine.  
**ALSO.**  
**DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable Anti-Billous, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills,** possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.  
This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach; depraved appetite, worms, cholera, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.  
For sale by SMITH & ABBNEY, in Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN SIMS, North Port.  
For Sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, and in nearly all the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States, and Texas.  
September 6, 1842 14—9ms.

**Caution.**  
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for two promissory notes for \$250 00 each, given by the undersigned about the 5th of March last, one due the 25th of December, 1843, and the other due 25th December, 1844. The consideration for which said notes were given having entirely failed, I am determined not to pay them.  
GEORGE GRAHAM.  
Dec. 27, 1843.—4t.

**MUSIC.**  
THE undersigned have just received a quantity of **SOUTHERN HARMONIES** for sale on Commission at \$12 per dozen or 125 per copy Cash.  
S. P. HUDSON & Co.  
June 12 1843.

**Two more Premiums**  
FROM THE FIRE PROOF WARE-HOUSE.  
THE Subscriber agrees to pay a Gold Premium to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of **Boils** to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.  
WM. H. THOMAS.  
Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.



# File Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 8.—No. 3.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1844.

Whole No. 367.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT.

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

## Terms of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance; and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid. Advertisements handed without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3.00, invariably in advance. For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square. POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR ON BUSINESS.

## MY KINSMEN'S EYES ARE COLD.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST. BY HENRY MORFORD.

My kinsmen's eyes are cold—their lips  
Breathe out no words of greeting,  
Such as we give to other friends  
When heart with heart is meeting.  
We part with cold avowed looks,  
And meet again as careless;  
And to each other's words of pain  
We listen still and tearless.

The grass is long upon the grave  
Where my dear mother's sleeping—  
And her lone watch from heaven, is all  
My buried sisters keeping.  
The summer sunshine of our home  
Is dimmer since they left us;  
And the harsh teachings of the world  
Of kindly thoughts have left us.

Still many a long and weary year,  
I've watched for the returning  
Of the bright flame that ever seems  
Round other hearth-stones burning.  
But still my kinsmen's eyes are cold,  
Their lips breathe out no blessing;  
And with a saddened heart I turn,  
To meet the world's caressing.

## THE PRINTER'S SONG.

Print, comrades, print; a noble task  
Is the one we play;  
'Tis ours to tell to all who ask  
The wonders of earth and sky;  
We catch the thought all glowing warm,  
As it leaves the student's brain;  
And place the stamp of form  
On poet's airy strain!

Then let us sing as we nimbly fling  
The slender letters round;  
A glorious thing is our laboring;  
Oh where may its like be found!

Print, comrades, print; God hath ordained  
That man by his toil should live;  
Then spurn the charge, that we disdained,  
The labor that God would give!  
We envy not the sons of ease,  
Nor the lord in princely hall;  
But bow before the wise decrees  
In kindness meant for all.

Then let us sing as we nimbly fling  
The slender letters round;  
A glorious thing is our laboring;  
Oh where may its like be found!

The girls—they think of Hymen and  
can't help sighing; when their lovers for-  
sake them, they can't help crying; they sit  
at the window and can't help spying, to get  
each a beau, they can't help plying—  
At the mirror they can't help twisting and  
turning, and lacing and trying; they screw  
up their corsets bring on the consumption, and  
can't help dying.—*Post.*

THE ALAMO MONUMENT.—An artist by  
the name of Cox is now in New Orleans,  
preparing for public exhibition, a beautiful  
monument the production of which cost him  
3 years labor. It is constructed says the Picayune, of white stone taken from the ruins of  
Alamo. The design is chaste, the work  
beautifully executed, and a product of  
art it is worthy of comparison with any  
other of the kind. The names of all who fell  
at the Alamo are commemorated upon the  
stone, Travis, Crockett, Bowie and Donham,  
appearing prominently upon the four sides  
of the obelisk. The upper panels the fol-  
lowing sentences to the beholder:—"To the God  
of the Fearless and free is dedicated this  
Altar, made from the ruins of Alamo.  
Blood of heroes stained me; let the stones of  
the Alamo speak, that their immolation  
be not forgotten.  
Be they enrolled with Leonidas in the host  
of the mighty dead.  
Thermopylae had her messenger of defeat,  
but the Alamo had none."  
Every Texian and every friend of Texas  
should visit the monument; and Texas her-  
self should buy and reward the artist as we  
believe the Government is now aiming to do.

## THE MOCKINGBIRD.

Every one will appreciate the descriptive truth and poetic beauty of the following lines upon the polyglot songster of the American forest, which we take from the Southern Literary Messenger for June, 1838. The eastern Mockingbird exerts its marvellous talent, especially when aware of observation, is very happily described in these spirited and graceful verses.

Come, listen—oh hark! to that soft dying strain  
Of my mockingbird upon the house-top again,  
The comes every night to see these old ruined walls,  
Where, soft as the moonlight, her memory falls,  
Oh, what can the bird! or nightingale chant,  
In the climes which they love and the groves which they  
haunt.

More thrilling and wild, than the songs I have heard,  
In the stillness of night from my sweet Mocking-  
bird!

I saw her today, on her favorite tree,  
Where she constantly comes to her glory and glee,  
Perched on a limb which was standing out far  
Above all the rest, like a tall taper spire;  
There, she was waiting that limb to fall,  
And she rode up and down like a skiff on a billow,  
When it sinks with the billow, and moans with its  
swell.

She knew I was watching—she knew it full well,  
She folded her pinion, and swelled out her throat,  
And mimicked each bird in its own native note—  
The Thrush, and the Robin, the Redbird and all—  
And the Partridge would whistle and answer her  
call.

Then stopping her carol, she seemed to prepare,  
By the first of her wings, for a flight in the air,  
When rising sheer upwards, she wheeled down  
again,  
And took up her song where she left off the strain.

Would you cage such a creature, and draggle her  
plumes?  
Condemn her to prison, the worst of all doom—  
Take from her the pleasure of flying at free—  
Ah, no! she will rise on the wind and the free,  
Would you force her to sing within mercenary bars,  
When earth is all sunshine, or heaven all stars?  
Forbid it, oh mercy! and grant her the boon  
Of song in the sun, and a song to the moon.

What a gift she possesses of throat and of lungs!  
The gift apostrophe—the gift of all tongues!  
She will sing but she suffers the lessons of love,  
To wean us from earth and wait us above,  
What siren could tempt us to wander again?  
We'd seek but the siren, outpouring that strain—  
Would listen to her but her soft song fall,  
As she sat, all alone on some old ruined wall.

From God's Ladies Book.

## RUSTIC HOSPITALITY.

BY EPES SARGENT.

"And will you promise, Ruth, not to  
yield to your father's importunities—from  
iso that neither threats of punishment nor  
offers of reward shall induce you to listen to  
Mr. Sewall's proposals?"

The question as the reader will readily  
suppose, came from a young man. His garb  
was plain, and somewhat the worse for  
wear; and it would have been difficult to  
infer from it what his profession might  
be. One person might have taken  
him for a farmer, another for an ap-  
othecary's clerk, and another for an ush-  
er in some not very prosperous academy.  
But Alfred Stanwood was, in fact the son  
of a poor curate in one of the country towns  
in England. His father wished to educate  
him for the church; but Alfred, although by  
no means averse from intellectual pursuits  
was not at all ambitious of following the  
paternal example. He delighted to be out  
of doors—in the free air—beneath the un-  
obstructed arch of the heavens, and with  
the unpurged turf under his feet. He had a  
passion for all manly sports—was an ex-  
cellent shot, and an adroit angler; and the  
end and aim of his hopes was to become an  
independent farmer—an intelligent, prac-  
tical agriculturist. Better would it be for  
the world, if such tastes were more preva-  
lent in civilized communities.

And what said Ruth—Ruth Bradshaw—  
to the interrogatory we have quoted? She  
lifted her small, finely formed head; and  
with a look which was a confirmation more  
convincing than bond and seal could have  
rendered, she replied:

"Come what may, Alfred, do not fear  
that I will ever consent to be another's.  
Circumstances may compel me to refuse to  
unite my fortunes with yours; but never,  
never will I call any man but you my hus-  
band!"

It was the old story—the obstructions in  
the way of the "course of true love." Far-  
mer Bradshaw was of the higher order of  
English tenantry; and held a beautiful farm  
belonging to the estate of Lord Broadmeadow.  
But times grew hard—misfortunes entered  
the farmer's family—and he was in arrears  
for a large amount of rent. He began to  
feel that he should have to abandon the old  
homestead. One day Lord Broadmeadow,  
fatigued with hunting called for refresh-  
ments at his house, and Ruth was sum-  
moned to serve him with ale and bread. His  
lordship seemed so much charmed with his  
fair attendant, that he detained her in con-  
versation for upwards of an hour; and on  
his way home could think of nothing but  
her beautiful face and her graceful ways.

His lordship was a widower, with two or  
three daughters, and as many sons. He  
was in politics a Tory, and in religion a  
staunch churchman. He revered the  
world, and would not have done an in-  
discreet or immoral thing for a dukedom—  
that is, if there was any probability of its  
being found out. In his steward, Sewall he  
had a most congenial and convenient ally;  
one who agreed with him fully in the senti-  
ment that vice was not vice so it was kept  
veiled from observation, or wore the vizard of  
decorum. Sewall had a son named Wel-  
lington, who, with a handsome exterior,  
possessed hardly brains enough to keep  
his body from decomposing. In vain had  
he labored to teach him the multiplication  
table. Wellington could not master any-  
thing so complicated. For no nameable  
employment did he seem to have an aptitude.  
Nay, I do him injustice. Brummell him-  
self could not have tied a cravat more un-  
exceptionably. Wellington was great at ty-  
ing cravats.

A day or two after Lord Broadmeadow's

accidental visit, Mr. Sewall junior managed  
to become acquainted with farmer Bradshaw  
and his pretty daughter; and a week had  
not passed before he made the latter an of-  
fer of marriage. Ruth rejected him and  
his offer with most unhesitating frankness;  
but, when the proposition, in all its bearing  
was laid before her father, he did not so  
unceremoniously dismiss the young man's  
pretensions. By the proffered marriage,  
it was made apparent that not only would  
the farmer's arrears of debt be cancelled,  
but that his house would be repaired, his  
grounds improved & the rent of the whole  
farm reduced one half. Furthermore Ruth  
would have a suit of handsome apartments  
appropriated to her use at the castle & be in  
a position to render many services to her  
father and his family.

Bradshaw was not, perhaps a more self-  
ish man than his neighbors; but he could  
not be blind to the advantages of this ar-  
rangement. He did not for a moment sus-  
pect the origin of the scheme; for, though  
willing to marry his daughter to a man  
whom she did not love, he would have  
shrunk from lending his countenance to any  
plan by which she would have been dishon-  
ored in the eye of the law or of society.  
There are some people who will strain at a  
gnat or swallow a camel.

But an unexpected obstacle now presen-  
ted itself to the accomplishment of the fa-  
ther's wishes. Ruth, who had always been  
so tractable and compliant,—who had been  
swayed by the lightest wishes of her pa-  
rents—opposed an iron will to the proposi-  
tion that she should marry the steward's  
son. To his amazement, the farmer dis-  
covered that he could neither terrify nor  
coax her into compliance.

"Ruth! will you not save me from ruin?"  
he exclaimed, falling upon his knees before  
her, and clasping his hands in a palsy of  
excitement.

"No human power, my father," she re-  
plied, "can make me take this step. Ah!  
what do you call ruin? Loss of property—  
debt—imprisonment—disgrace—death? Do  
you mean any of these disasters? For  
your sake I will cheerfully submit to any  
one or all of them. Surely they are easier  
to bear than the loss of one's self-respect  
and peace of mind—the serene smile of  
one's own conscience. No man can be  
ruined while he has that, and without that  
life has nothing worth the taking."

Bradshaw started to his feet and angrily  
asked:

"Where the deuce did you pick up all  
this sentimental nonsense, girl? I wish you  
to be honorably and comfortably married;  
and to judge from your tone, one would sup-  
pose I demanded of you something disrepu-  
table and degrading."

"Ay, that it is—degrading!" sighed  
Ruth.

"How?" returned Bradshaw. "Degrading!  
Is not Wellington Sewall as respect-  
ably born and bred as your father's  
daughter? Does he not offer you a com-  
fortable maintenance, wealth, and influ-  
ential friends, while the only power you  
bring him is your face and person?"

"True, most true!" said Ruth. "Could  
I bring him a free soul and a devoted heart  
it would be all well."

"What childish flummery!" interrupted  
the father. "You would tell me, I suppose,  
that you fancy some one else—that young  
vagabond Stanwood most probably,—with  
his fishy rods and artificial flies, and with-  
out a copper in his pocket to juggle on a  
tomestone. A pretty match for you that  
would be truly! Come, Ruth, my dear  
daughter, act like a girl of sense and let me  
tell young Sewall that you are ready to be  
his wife."

"Never! Do not urge it. Never, never  
will I consent! Not to save the Universe  
and all its inhabitants from devouring  
flames would I consent!" Exclaimed Ruth.

For a moment Bradshaw was startled and  
silenced by the energy with which she  
spoke. At length, with constrained calmi-  
ness, he said, "A parent's curse is the  
most encouraging legacy with which to  
be sent forth into the world—Beware  
Ruth, beware how you tempt me to curse  
you!"

"A parent's curse," she replied, "is a  
terrible thing; but, if unrecited, terrible,  
only to him who utters it. My dear father  
do not be cast down, because fortune frown  
a little. We may be driven from our com-  
fortable home, but he who feeds the spar-  
rows will provide us shelter and food and  
raiment."

"Pshaw! It is all very well to quote  
scripture," said the father, "but I never,  
could get my wagon out of the mud by  
calling upon Jupiter."

"But, if we obey his laws—if we are ac-  
tive and vigilant—if we put our shoulders to  
the wheel—we shall easily get out of our  
troubles.—Did not the preacher tell us last  
Sunday, that God helps those who help  
themselves?"

"I never knew you so obstinate," said  
farmer Bradshaw, and as if he half relented  
in his importunities, he put on his hat and  
quitted the room. But he was not allowed  
to remain long unmolested by those who  
held him in their toils. That very day the  
elder Sewall threatened him with an eject-  
ment; and the young man renewed his pro-  
posals with promises of additional advan-  
ces.—Bradshaw resolved to make one final  
appeal to his daughter. It was unsuccess-  
ful; and, in a storm of rage and despair, he  
turned her out of doors, commanding her,  
if she wished to escape his curse, not to see

him again, unless she was ready to comply  
with his reasonable request.

Trembling and in tears she hurriedly se-  
ized her shawl and bonnet, and rushed from  
the house. It was a clear autumnal night  
and the new moon, a slim, glittering cres-  
cent, hung over the western horizon. As  
she crossed the arched bridge, which marked  
the boundary of her father's field, she  
saw a well known figure leaning over the  
side apparently watching the ripples of the  
brook as they flashed and hurried away be-  
neath the starlight. It was Alfred Stan-  
wood.

"Blessings upon you, Ruth! If I started  
at your step, it was not that I did not know it  
was yours: But you are weeping. What  
has happened? Nay, compose yourself.  
What has happened my own Ruth?"

With much difficulty, for her speech was  
interrupted by bitter sobs, Ruth commu-  
nicated the intelligence of Sewall's renewed  
persecutions, and her father's recent con-  
duct. As she finished her recital, Stan-  
wood clasped her enthusiastically to his  
breast, as if there he would shield her from  
all trouble and alarm.

"Let us consider what we had best do,  
under these circumstances," said he, link-  
ing his arm about her waist, and sauntering  
on with her towards the main road. "Had  
it not been for love of you, Ruth, I would  
long since have left this crowded land, where  
all the avenues to occupation seem to be  
filled, and pitched my tent in some new cul-  
tivated tract of country in the United States.  
I have thoroughly acquainted myself with  
the provisions and liabilities to which an ad-  
venturer subjects himself by such a step,  
but I believe that I have the energy and  
perseverance to overcome all ordinary dif-  
ficulties. Tell me, Ruth, would you cross  
the Atlantic with me?"

"Am, I not homeless?" she replied. "And  
even were it so—were all the luxuries  
mine, which wealth would collect, would I  
not forsake them to live with you in a wil-  
derness?"

"I believe you, Ruth! And now, let me  
consider. I have a sister living about nine  
miles from this place, who though poor, is  
devotedly attached to me. Have you  
strength, think you to walk that distance to-  
night?"

"Yes, Alfred, I was faint, for the first  
time in my life, a short time since, but I am  
strong now. But, what would you do?  
Would you leave your father's house? Ah!  
he has not treated you as mine has me."

"Nevertheless, he will strenuously op-  
pose the step I am about to take." "And  
what is that?"

"In the first place I will conduct you to  
my sister's, where you shall pass the night  
under her own roof, & in her own bed, for she  
is a widow. In the morning we will send for  
a clergyman, and be married. Nay, do not  
tremble. Is marriage such a terrible thing?  
The moment I can call you my own, we  
will procure from my sister the few clothes  
that will be necessary for our purpose and  
start for London." "And in London, Al-  
fred, what will you do then?"

"The few shillings that I have with me  
will be by that time nearly exhausted. I  
will straightway find out the captain of some  
ship that is to sail for New York, engage  
with him to do sailors' duty the whole voy-  
age, on condition that he gives us our pas-  
sage free; and when we reach the United  
States—"

"Ay, then, Alfred,—what will you do  
then?"

"We will do the best we can, and trust to  
Providence. Will you venture, Ruth?"

"Yes, my dear Alfred!" she exclaimed  
heartily, placing her hand on his, and step-  
ping on with alacrity.

Alfred had not been extravagant in his  
expectations, and they did not prove illus-  
ory. His plans were all successfully car-  
ried into effect.—With Ruth for his wife,  
he quitted England, and after a few months  
of hardship and disappointment in the great  
commercial metropolis of America, suc-  
ceeded in making an arrangement with a  
private land company, by which, with very  
limited pecuniary means, he was enabled to  
remove to Iowa. Here, in the course of  
two years, he found himself the proprietor  
of a noble and extensive domain, upon  
which he had erected a small but comfort-  
able cottage, after an English model. Pros-  
perity attended all his labors. Applying his  
practical and scientific intelligence upon  
agricultural subjects to the cultivation  
and improvement of his ground, he soon  
made the wilderness around him to blossom  
like the rose.—Game was so abundant, that  
it required little skill to supply himself with  
enough for his want.—With health and con-  
tinent for his guests life sped on, un-  
darkened by the ills which beset the paths of  
the majority of mankind.

Nor was Ruth's lot a less happy one, al-  
though her temper was naturally less  
buoyant and bright. Two daughters and a  
son had appeared to bless the emigrant cou-  
ple; and how welcome to their parents had  
they been! Little anxiety had Alfred ex-  
perienced how he should provide for them.  
As many more, and as many more again  
might come, and still they would be hailed  
as heaven's choicest gifts.

Five years had passed since Ruth stood  
an outcast from her home on the little stone  
bridge.—How had it fared with farmer  
Bradshaw during that time? Some six  
months after Ruth's departure, Mr. Wel-  
lington Sewall had, in a state of inebriety,  
communicated to the farmer certain facts  
in regard to the motives which led him to  
seek an alliance with his daughter, which

were neither very honorable to himself nor  
to his employer, Lord Broadmeadow. On  
receiving the intelligence, Bradshaw natu-  
rally felt deeply at his treatment of Ruth,  
and experienced a thrill of satisfaction that  
she had resisted his attempts to unite her to  
a man who proved to be so utterly unworthy  
and contemptible. From that moment, it be-  
came the paramount object of his existence  
to relieve himself of his liabilities in Eng-  
land, and seek out his daughter in Ameri-  
ca, that he might receive her forgiveness ere  
he died. He had written many letters,  
which had never reached their destination.  
He had no clue to the discovery of Stan-  
wood, who had not been long settled in his  
forest home when he sent for his father and  
sisters, and had them comfortably settled in  
his neighborhood.

At length the moment arrived when  
Bradshaw found himself free to quit the  
land of his fathers. He converted his whole  
property into gold and silver, and embarked  
for New York. Here he advertised in sev-  
eral of the daily papers, but was unable to  
procure any positive information in regard  
to his son-in-law's family. He finally re-  
solved to travel on foot through some of the  
newly settled states and territories, and  
make the most exact inquiries.

On a beautiful day in June, he came in  
sight of a cottage in one of the most fertile  
and picturesque parts of Iowa. He had  
been walking several hours, and was faint  
with fatigue and thirst.—The continued  
failure of his search had affected his spirits,  
and he had begun to despond, and to fear  
that he should never again see his only  
child. He seated himself on a log in front  
of the cottage, and leaning his weather-bea-  
ten cheek upon his hand, gave up his  
thoughts to the bitter retrospections.

He had not been many moments in this  
position when he felt something cold touch  
the hand which was resting on his knee.  
He started, and found it was the nose of a  
little spaniel, who, with a half distrustful  
look, was cautiously reconnoitering him.  
At the same instant, Bradshaw looked up,  
and saw three children, the eldest with a  
pitcher of milk in her hand, approaching him  
as if half afraid to disturb his reverie. He  
beckoned them with a smile to come near  
and having quaffed the milk, smoothed back  
the hair of the bearer, and asked what  
might be her name.

"Ruth Stanwood, sir," replied the girl,  
courtesying respectfully.

## A FLEET MARRIAGE.

BY AN IRISHMAN.

Lady C. was a beautiful woman, but  
Lady C. was an extravagant woman. She  
was still single, though rather passed ex-  
treme youth. Like most pretty females,  
she had looked too high, had estimated her  
own loveliness too dearly, and now she re-  
fused to believe that she was not as char-  
ming as ever. So no wonder that she still  
remained unmarried.

Lady C. had about five thousand pounds  
in the world. She owed about forty thou-  
sand pounds; so, with all her wit and beau-  
ty, she got into the Fleet, and was likely to  
remain there.

Now, in the time I speak of, every lady  
had her head dressed by a barber; and the  
barber of the Fleet was the handsomest  
barber in the city of London. Pat Philan  
was a great admirer of the fair sex; and  
where the word was? Sure Pat was an  
Irishman. It was one fine morning, when  
Pat was dressing her captivated head,  
that her ladyship took it into her mind to  
talk to him, and Pat was well pleased, for  
Lady C's teeth were the whitest and her  
smile the brightest in the world.

"So you're not married, Pat," says she.  
"Not an inch! your honor's ladyship,"  
says he.

"And wouldn't ye like to be married?"  
again asks she.

"Would a duck swim?"

"Is there any one you'd prefer?"

"May be, madam," says he, "you never  
heard of Kathleen O'Reilly, down byvant  
Doneraile?—Her father's cousin to O'Don-  
aghew, who's own steward to Mr. Murphy,  
the under-agent to my Lord Kingstown,  
and—"

"Flush!" says she, "sure I don't want to  
know who she is. But would she have you  
if you asked her?"

"Ah, thin, I'd only wish I'd be after try-  
ing that same."

"And why don't you?"

"Sure I'm too poor." And Philan heav-  
ed a prodigious sigh.

"Would you like to be rich?"

"Does a dog bark?"

"If I make you rich will you do as I tell  
you?"

"Mille murthers! your ladyship, don't be  
tantalizing a poor boy."

"Indeed I'm not," said Lady C. "So  
listen. How would you like to marry me?"

"Ah, thin, my lady, I believe the King of  
Russia himself would be proud to do that  
same, have alone poor Pat Philan."

"Well, Philan, if you'll marry me to-  
morrow I'll give you a thousand pounds."

"Oh! whilabaloo! whilabaloo! sure I'm  
mad, or enchanted by the good people, roar-  
ed Pat, dancing round the room."

"But there are conditions," says Lady  
C.—"After the first day of our nuptials you  
must never see me again nor claim me for  
your wife."

"I don't like that," says Pat, for he had  
been ogling her ladyship most desperately.

"But remember Kathleen O'Reilly.  
With the money I'll give you, you may go and  
marry her."

"That's true," says he. "But thin the  
bigamy?"

"I'll never appear against you," says her  
ladyship. "Only remember you must take  
an oath never to call me your wife after to-  
morrow, and never to go telling all the  
story."

"Bit of a word I'll ever say."

"Well, then," says she, "there's ten  
pounds. Go and buy a license, and leave  
the rest to me;" and then she explained to  
him where he was to go, and when he was to  
come, and all that."

The next day Pat was true to his appoint-  
ment, and found two gentlemen already  
with her ladyship.

"Have you got the license?" says she.

"Here it is, my lady," says he; and he  
gave it to her. She handed it to one of the  
gentlemen, who viewed it attentively.

Then, calling in her two servants, she turned  
to the gentleman who was reading, "Per-  
form the ceremony," says she.

And sure enough, in ten minutes Pat Philan  
was the husband, the legal husband, of  
the lovely Lady C.

"That will do," says she to her new hus-  
band, as he gave her a hearty kiss; "that'll  
do. Now, sir, give me your marriage cer-  
tificate." The old gentleman did so, and,  
bowing respectfully to the five-pound note  
she gave him, he retired with his clerk; for  
sure enough, I forgot to tell you that he was  
a parson.

"Go and bring me the warden," says my  
lady to one of her servants.

"Yes, my lady," says she; and presently  
the warden appeared.

"Will you be good enough," says Lady  
C., in a voice that would call a bird from  
off a tree, "will you be good enough to  
send and fetch a hackney-coach? I wish  
to leave this place immediately."

"Your ladyship forgets," replied he, "that  
you must pay forty thousand pounds before  
I can let you go."

"I am a married woman. You can de-  
tain my husband, but not me." And she  
smiled at Philan, who began rather to dislike  
the appearance of things.

"Pardon me, my lady, it is well known you  
are single." "I tell you I am married."

"Where's your husband?"

"There, sir; and she pointed to the as-  
tonished barber; "there he stands. Here is  
my marriage certificate, which you can pe-  
ruse at your leisure. My servants yonder  
were witnesses of the ceremony. Now de-  
tain me, sir, one instant, at your peril."

The warden was dumb-founded, and no  
wonder. Poor Philan would have spoken,  
but neither would let him. The lawyer  
below was consulted. The result was evi-  
dent. In half an hour Lady C. was free,  
and Pat Philan her legitimate husband, a  
prisoner for debt, to the amount of forty  
thousand pounds.

Well, sir, for some time Pat thought he  
was in a dream, and the creditors thought  
they still were. The following day they  
held a meeting, and, finding how they had  
been ticked, swore they'd detain poor Pat  
forever. But as they knew he had nothing,  
and wouldn't feel much shame in going  
through the Insolvent Court, they made the  
best of a bad bargain, and let him out.

Well, you must know, about a week after  
this, Paddy Philan was sitting by his lit-  
tle fire, and thinking over the wonder-  
ful things he had seen, when, as sure as death,  
the postman brought him a letter, the first  
he had ever received, which he took over to  
a friend of his, one Ryan, a fruit-seller, be-  
cause you see he was no great hand at re-  
ading writing, to decipher for him. It read  
thus:

"Go to Doneraile and marry Kathleen  
O'Reilly. The instant the knot is tied, I  
will fulfil my promise of making you com-  
fortable for life. But, as you value your  
life and liberty, never breath a syllable of  
what has passed. Remember you are in  
my power if you tell the story. The money  
you'll be paid you directly, you enclose  
me your marriage certificate. I send you  
£50 for press expenses."

C.

Oh, happy Paddy! Didn't he start next  
day for Cork, and didn't he marry Kathleen  
and touch a thousand pounds? By the powers  
he did.—And, what is more, he took a  
cottage, which, perhaps you know, not a  
hundred miles from Bruffin, in the county  
of Limerick; and, in fact, he forgot his first  
wife clean and entirely, and never told any  
one but myself, under a promise of secre-  
cy, the story of his "Fleet Marriage."

## PURE MIL



as follows:—Priest: "That will soon do."  
Pat: "Sure if your reverence does that I'll read no more, and give it up to you."  
Priest: "I will; from the book itself convince you that ye have no business to read it." The priest immediately took up the Bible, and read from 2 Pet. ii. 2.—  
"As new born babes desire the sincere milk of the word that ye may grow thereby."  
"Here you see, (said the priest,) you are wrong to read the Scriptures yourself; you are only a babe; and ye are enjoined to desire the sincere milk of the word. One who understands what the sincere milk really is, must give it to you, and tend you." Pat listened attentively to the Priest's authoritative address, but in no way at a loss to reply to what might have been puzzled wiser heads, said: "Ah, but be easy, your reverence while I tell you. A little time ago I was took ill; I got a man to milk my cows, and attend to my business and what do you think he did? Why, as I said of given me the milk, he chatted me by putting wather into it, and if you get my Bible, you may serve me that same. No, no, I will keep my cow, and milk it myself, when I shall get the sincere milk, and not as I should from you. Mixed with wather." The Priest, finding himself thus defeated, and desirous that the mischief should spread no farther, said in a conciliatory tone, "Well Pat, I see you are a little wiser than I thought you; but as you are not quite a babe, you may keep your Bible, but don't lend it or read it to your neighbors." Pat, eyeing his admonitor very cunningly, but seriously replied, "Sure enough, your reverence, while I have a cow, and can give a little milk to my poor neighbors who have none, it is my duty to do so as a Christian; and saving your reverence, I will." The Priest, abashed, walked off immediately, doubtless convinced, to a considerable extent, that the circulation of the pure word of God, must ultimately overthrow the superstition and soul-enslaving fabric of Popery.—*Liverpool Standard.*

#### THE MECHANIC.

Have you ever met with a little bit of a book by Francis Harriet Whipple, published at Providence (R. I.) by Barnett & King and entitled "the mechanic?" If you have you will understand us, and the little we have now to say. If you have not, go and buy it. If you are a mechanic, or a friend of mechanics. It is one of the most voluminous things you ever met with: full of the dignity of human nature, and all alive with the naturalness of a true earnest faith. It is very clear that the author, unmarried when she wrote the book, but married now we see out of business a year ago, but we hope in business now, and likely to be for the rest of her life; has a wholesome and hearty respect for the married, the useful, and the man of business; and why not for women of business? Eloquent free spoken hearty and fearless, you see that she is not ashamed of the mechanics, her fellow countrymen. She acknowledges them in a way never to be mistaken. While portraying the hero of her story, she has the hardihood—do you not amaze? the hardihood, instead of paltering with a shadow, to work in sober earnest, instead of being meanly mouthed, to come to the point at once, and make a man of him. A great co-worker with God, an apprentice to the builder of the Universe. Read the passage below and judge for yourself. We have heard of this woman before; and we rejoice to find her up and doing, where, alas though the field is whitening to the harvest, there is so much to be done and so few to do it. Incalculable mischief is done by making all the heroes of our story books, novels, romances and magazines, idlers and men of wealth, family and leisure. What is to become of the rest of the world, if the only ones worth having? But fashionable paupers and helpless wanderers have had their day, we hope, among women of sense, and they who are too proud to stoop, who to beg are ashamed, the honest, the hard working, and the thrifty, who maintain all the rest of the world, begin to be remembered; and faith it is high time. And now for the passage we promised you:

"The hero, after a long absence from the woman of his heart, re-appears with a letter and is questioned by her father, in her presence, upon a variety of subjects, and among other, about his family.—He replied, that his ancestors, for several generations, had dwelt in A—, and farther back he knew nothing of them, though possibly his grandmother might be able to tell the lady, were she alive and present, but she, unfortunately, not being only absent but dead, the probability was the great question of our hero's ancestry would remain unsettled. So was his claim to ancient blood rendered at least questionable. Claim, did I say? He made none, for he plainly told her that his ancestry and connections were all, so far as he knew them, hard laboring but respectable, and very honest people.—Miss Augusta turned up her own very gentle descending nose; though in the individual it must be confessed, this feature bore rather a questionable mark of gentleness. Mr. Thompson saw that unfortunate turn; and was a lover of peace, and a polite man withal, he began making some inquiries of his individual prospects, finally asking, 'In what business do you propose to engage? Any thing in the manufacturing line?' 'Another bad hit,' thought Tom, while Bell really turned pale. 'It will be severely shocked now,' thought she, but nothing was more foreign to him. 'I am a carpenter sir,' he replied with the air of a prince, Bell thought. It was indeed with that dignity of manners, which, being assured in itself, seeks no foreign seal. 'I am a carpenter, sir, and expect to work at my trade.' Mrs. Thompson moved in her chair as if agitated by a very slight electric shock. Miss Augusta drew herself up to rather more than her usual height, while Mr. Thompson himself manifested no slight surprise; yet he said—'That good business, but hardly one that a young man of your advantages would be likely to engage in at this day. Perhaps it was your father's wish?' 'No, sir,' replied

Victor, proudly, for he saw the effect his communication had made: 'No sir, my father intended me for the bar; but I choose my own business, and to be a finished architect is now the highest aim of my ambition. Architecture, sir, is a noble science; and it is a divine art.—I have had a passion for it longer, than I can remember; and would it not be a shame for me to sacrifice this ability for certain usefulness, to a miserable pride, a silly prejudice?' 'True, very true, but the girls now-a-days have but a poor idea of mechanics. How is it? Am I right Bell? I cannot tell how it is with you but when I was a young man, my chief desire was to please the girls.'

I have chosen my profession for myself sir, and the community in which I live and I shall not take the trouble to enquire who else may be pleased or displeased! The girl that I can love will have too good a heart, as well as too strong a mind to admit such narrow views. She must have generous and liberal thoughts, a penetrating and truth loving eye, that can pierce the excellence, the beauty of true manly labor! She will not look upon it merely as a mode of getting bread, but as the gymnasium of the great academy which is called life, wherein the scholar's soul may be exercised according to its various capacities, as it may gather the truest and noblest strength, and without which strength is not. This single principle, sir, of the dignity of man—his innate tendency to good—his universal capacity for greatness of every human soul may the absolute greatness of every man married to an Empress, were I to be raised to an equal place on the throne beside her. To me, every true man is invested with a dignity and grandeur which no human agency could either create or destroy. Crowns, coronets, and mitres, the highest officers, both of State and Church, are made by men and of men they hold their power; but who has ever created a man and given him power, save God only? As he paused the eyes of Victor met those of Bell. There was a mutual flash—a mutual revelation of thought and their spirits stood as it were, face to face. They knew each other. For a moment they gazed into each other's eyes, with the piercing earnestness of a truth seeker; and was not that conscious blush, as a threshold, where the kindred souls went forth, and met, and recognized, and embraced each other. Henceforth they were not strangers.

There! what d'ye say to that, men of America—women of America?

MAIL ROBBERY.—The subjoined letter from a gentleman in Washington, Wilkes county, to his friend in this city, gives the details of another mail robbery. Would it not be well to ascertain of the driver his reasons for putting the mail in the hind boot? This circumstance, unexplained, looks rather fishy.

DEAR ————Our citizens were all thrown into consternation yesterday morning, on the arrival of the back from Double Wells without the mail. The driver did not know it was missing until he drove to the Post Office to deliver it; and, upon examination, found that the fastening behind, where the trunks are carried, was broken open, and a trunk gone with the mail bag, which he also put behind—a thing altogether unusual. Mr. Vickers, the contractor, immediately went in pursuit of the missing mail, and found, in about a mile of Double Wells, some forty letters, all broken open and rifled of their contents—the trunk broken and all in it taken out, supposed to contain wearing apparel only. Mr. V. carefully picked up all the letters and brought them to our Post Office. Yours to me, giving account of sales of my 8 bales of cotton was among them, but no check; also, one from you, to J. R. Lewis of same character and many others. As yet, none have been found with bills enclosed. We cannot tell what will be the extent of this robbery.

ANGUSTA CHURCHILL.

GOOD.—The Editor of the Chicago Democrat, who has just been elected to Congress, is beginning to taste some of the sweets of office. In his last paper he says: "A charming young grass widow came into our office, one day last week and repeated to us a long story of matrimonial suffering, and the chief of which was that the husband she tenderly loved did not stay at home, but kept wandering about the country, and did not take her with him. She cried most pitifully as she progressed in the history of her daily wrongs. Finally, she wound up her lamentations by stating that the Court would do nothing for her—and she had come to present, her claims to Congress. Upon our telling her that Congress could do nothing for her, she was astonished at our ignorance, as she had seen almost every winter accounts of bills introduced for the relief of several ladies, and it would be a great relief for her to be divorced; so that she could marry a man who would live at home. And the poor afflicted creature thought that President Tyler would not veto the bill, if we could only get it passed, as her husband was the strongest kind of a Clay man."

"Well, this is getting into business very fast.—First, we have got to give all our friends an office. And second, we have got to divorce all unhappy couples. Eight dollars a day is too cheap pay for such work."

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE NOSE.—The blunt nose indicates a bold, daring, adventurous spirit, somewhat intellectual. The turned up nose is not exactly wicked, but opposite it not, or like a Roxalana, it may compass the death of a Bajazet. The long, sharp pointed nose is a reflecting nose—it goes to the bottom of a thought—it is a melancholy nose, one that turns back from the errors of the world; it makes a good father, a good husband, but wretched bad company. The aquiline or eagle nose—proud, courageous, noble, like the bird from whom it borrows its name—this is the real antique Greek nose—vehement, ardent, light, inflammable—always ready to throw up the reins to temper.

### Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

#### Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Percy.  
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.  
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.  
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.  
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.  
JOHN H. NOOE, of Franklin.  
JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.  
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.  
WILLIAM R. HALL, of Mobile.

In order to make room for the Captions of the Acts, passed at the late session of the Legislature, which we received late in the week, two communications and several other articles intended for this weeks paper have been crowded out. We have only inserted the acts of a public nature and such portion of the private or local acts as relate to adjoining counties, or within the limits of the circulation of our paper.

We published in our last, a bill, introduced by Mr. Houston, Representative in Congress from this State, "to reduce and graduate the price of public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators," providing that all lands which have been subject to entry for five years and upwards, remaining unsold, may be entered at 50 cents per acre; and all lands which have been subject to entry for ten years or upwards, may be entered at 25 cents per acre. We sincerely hope that this Bill will pass the present session of Congress. There are large quantities of public lands which have been subject to entry for many years, but still remaining unsold, and which it is more than probable never can be sold at \$1.25 per acre. It is difficult to discover either the justice or policy of the government, in holding all its lands, good, bad, indifferent, at the same price. At present these lands are of no advantage or benefit to the general government, to the States, or to individuals; but should this bill pass, the government will receive a fair equivalent, the lands in due time be subject to taxation by the States, and individuals benefited by the cultivation, or in the use of valuable timber.

Since the above was in type, we have received a letter from our representative, Gen. McConnell, enclosing the bill referred to, in which he states that it has many friends in the House, and will most probably pass the present session.

#### CAPTIONS OF ACTS. Passed at the Session of 1842 & 1843.

1. To change the time of holding the February term of the County Court of Perry County.  
(Provides that the above named Court shall be held on the first Monday in February, in each and every year. &c.)
2. To authorize the Commissioners Court of Madison county, to borrow a sum of money.
3. To change the time of holding the County Court of Russell county.  
(Provides that the above named Court shall be held on the first Monday in July, and on the third Monday in January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and thereafter annually in every succeeding year.)
4. To compensate Taxes Jurors in the county of St. Clair.
5. To reduce the fees of Jurors and Witnesses in the county of Tallapoosa.
6. Extending to the county of St. Clair, the provisions of certain Acts therein named.  
(Extends the provisions of an Act entitled, An Act relative to Justices Courts, and for other purposes; approved, Feb. 5, 1840, and the provisions of an Act entitled, An Act to establish Jury Trials in Justices Courts in certain counties, and to regulate the proceedings, therein; approved Dec. 31, 1841, to the county of St. Clair.)
7. To amend the Marine Railway and Insurance Company of Mobile.
8. In relation to the nomination of Bank Directors.  
(Provides that the Governor shall nominate Bank Directors in pursuance of the several Acts providing therefor, at any time after the third week of each annual session.)
9. In aid of the County Treasury of Russell county.  
(Provides for the sale of Town Lots in the Town of Crawford; and for the payment of the sums of money arising therefrom into the County Treasury.)
10. In relation to costs of prosecutions in criminal cases in Mobile county.
11. To amend An Act incorporating the Centenary Institute of the Alabama Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the county of Dallas.
12. Relating to the duties of Clerks of Courts, and Registers in Chancery in Sumter county.
13. To explain An Act therein named.  
(Provides that the first section of An Act requiring the Tax Collector of Benton County, to receive County claims in payment of County Taxes, &c., and so construed as to embrace the certificates of State Witnesses.)
14. To restrict the Corporate Limits of the Town of Allenton in Wilcox county, and for other purposes.
15. To compensate the Sheriff of Sumter county for ex-officio services.
16. To reduce the compensation of the Sheriff of Tuscaloosa county, for attendance on the Supreme Court.
17. Joint Resolutions in relation to 16 Section Debers.  
(Provides for an extension of the debts due from Sixteen Section purchasers, until the first of March 1845, by paying the interest on the same, and giving additional security if required.)
18. To confer certain privileges upon an Association therein named, as an inducement to navigate the Cahawba River with steam power.  
(Confers certain privileges upon Messrs. Weissenger, McAlpin, Barton, and their associates, for the purpose of improving and navigating said river.)
19. Joint Resolutions in relation to the Real and Personal Property belonging to the State Bank and branches.  
(Authorizes the postponement of the sale of the property of the Bank until the first Monday of April 1844—if, in the opinion of the Governor, the interest of the State will be promoted by such postponement.)
20. To authorize the levying a Special Tax, to build a Court House in the county of St. Clair.
21. To explain An Act entitled An Act, to regulate the State Bank of Alabama, and for other purposes.  
(Provides for an extension of the State bonds heretofore sold by the late Branch Banks at Huntsville, Decatur, Montgomery, and Mobile, payable in 1844, until 1850 and to be renewable at the pleasure of the State.)
22. To regulate the proceedings in Justice's Courts in the county of Randolph.
23. To compensate the Commissioners of Roads and Revenue in Randolph county.
24. To alter and amend An Act incorporating the City of Wetumpka, and establishing a City Court therein.
25. Joint Resolutions upon the subject of Postage.  
(These Resolutions instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress, to use their best exertions to modify the present charges on letters so as to conform with our national currency.)
26. To authorize the Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, together with the County Judges to levy a tax to pay for the building of a Court House in Russell county.
27. To regulate the pay of Taxes Jurors in the county of Benton.
28. Joint Resolutions authorizing N. H. Frierson to receive and receipt, for the balance due the late quarter master General of Alabama by the State.
29. To authorize the transfer of causes from the Orphans Court to the Chancery Court in certain cases.  
(Provides that when any Judge of the County Court of any county in this State may be interested as counsel, creditor, or by consanguinity or affinity, in any cause pending in the Orphans' Court of said County—a transfer, in term of, of all the original papers, and a transcript of all the orders therein shall be made by the said Judge to the Chancery Court of the proper Chancery District.)
30. Joint Memorial to the Congress of the United States on the subject of the pre-emption laws.  
(The Memorial sets forth the fact, that owing to the pressure in the financial affairs of the country, and the consequent reduction of the price of agricultural produce, the settlers on the public lands, but more particularly those in the Cherokee purchase, have been unable to avail themselves of the pre-emption laws of 1835 and 1840, as intended by Congress. The memorial asks, therefore, that the right of pre-emption be extended for ten years to the settlers described, that they may be enabled to enter their lands in preference to those who may be disposed to make a general entry.)
31. To consolidate the several Acts of Incorporation of the City of Mobile, and to alter and amend the same.
32. To provide for taking the State Census for the year 1844, and for other purposes.
33. To authorize the filing of bills in Chancery in certain cases.
34. For the relief of the citizens of Township 15, Range 8, East, in the county of Benton.
35. To locate permanently, the County Site for the county of Cherokee, and for other purposes.
36. Joint Resolutions relative to the manufactures within the State Penitentiary.  
(Directs the Inspectors to ascertain the amount, kind and cost of the various articles of machines necessary to prosecute the manufacture of cotton bagging and rope in the Penitentiary.)
37. For the relief of the citizens of township sixteen, of range seven, east, in the county of Benton.
38. To amend an act for the final settlement of the affairs of the Planters' and merchants' Bank.
39. To explain an act passed 13th February, 1843, declaring Chattooga river a public highway.
40. To establish a Board of Physicians in the county of Chambers.
41. To incorporate the Tennessee and Georgia railroad company.
42. To raise a revenue for the support of the State Government; and to maintain the faith and credit of the State of Alabama.

RATES OF TAXATION.—The Bill imposes the following rates of Taxation:  
An Act, upon all goods sold at Auction, or by any Auctioneer, upon which he receives commissions, except under legal process—  
for each \$100, \$1 00  
Bridges, ferries and turnpike gates for every \$100, gross income, —  
Commissions, on every \$100 amount of, by factors, commission merchants, cotton brokers, and auctioneers, 30 cents.  
Cards, playing upon every deck, 25 "  
Clerks, receiving fixed annual salaries from the State Treasury, Bank of the State, or mercantile houses, upon each \$100, 25 "  
Furniture, household, over and above \$300 value, upon each \$100 worth, 25 "  
Free Negroes and mulattoes, over 20, and under 60 years each, \$2 00  
Insurance Companies, or agencies, upon every \$100 income, 50 cents.  
Lands, divided into four classes,

to wit, 1st class, value \$16, 2d class, value \$10, 3d class, value \$4; 4th class \$1.25; upon every \$100 assessed value, 20 "  
Moneys, loaned at interest, for every \$100, 25 "  
used in shaving, or in the purchase of promissory notes judgments, and other securities, on every \$100, 50 "  
used in the purchase of bills of any bank, or purchase, or sale of bills of exchange or checks or certificates of deposit for every \$100, 12 1/2 "  
Professional Men, embraces Lawyers, Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, upon each \$100 gross receipts, 25 "  
Slaves, not exceeding 10, years of age, 15 "  
over 10, and under 50, 70 "  
Teachers, in Universities, Colleges, or High Schools, upon each \$700 gross receipts 25 "  
Warehouses, on every bale of cotton, —

Section II. Provides that all the provisions of the Act of 1843, which do not contravene the provisions of this act are in full force and effect.

129. Explanatory of the revenue act passed in January, 1844.

133. To require the clerks of certain counties therein named, to make out and keep a reversed index to the several books of their office.

(Applies to the clerks of the county courts of Sumter, Benton, Lawrence, Franklin, Montgomery, Clarke, Talladega, Randolph and Barbour.)

174. To reduce the salaries of the Bank of the State of Alabama, and its several Branches, and for other purposes.

155. To define and establish the county line between the counties of DeKalb and Cherokee.

160. To extend the powers of the town commissioners in DeKalb county.

165. To authorize the Judge of the County Court and Commissioners of Roads and Revenue of Randolph county, to levy a special tax.

166. Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, to the Congress of the United States, requesting a reduction of the price of the public lands within said State.

173. To fix the pay of jurors and witnesses in the County of Randolph.

176. For the better security of the vessels and property upon the waters of this State.

182. Joint Resolutions in relation to the preservation of the faith of the State.

185. To establish a Chancery Court for the County of Randolph, and for other purposes.

191. Concerning the payment of fines and forfeitures in the county of Cherokee.

396. To make appropriations for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Four.

205. For the better security of vessels and property upon the waters of this State.

211. To amend the Statute of Limitations.

220. To amend the provisions of an act approved 10th January, 1842, entitled an act to prevent the sacrifice of real estate.

LATE NEWS FROM SANTA FE.—The late independence, Mo., Western expostor says:  
"We have just received intelligence from a runner, (despatched by a small party of persons now on the prairie seeking for provisions and clothing) by whom we glean the following intelligence—that the inhabitants of Santa Fe, together with their Government, Armijo, are much disaffected with the conduct of Santa Anna in closing the American trade, and that there is a disposition of the people to side, with, and come over into the power of Texas. This news, if true, will put a new face upon the aspect of Affairs in that region of the world. We are unable to give the particulars in regard to this new move, but we hope to be able in our next, to do so. The company left Bent fort on the first of this month."

#### MOVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON Hands off.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives on Thursday and Friday last, are calculated to excite the profound attention, the deep regret, and the warm indignation of every man, who reflects on the character of our institutions and the present state of Southern sentiment. The wonder is, how two-thirds of the House should have been found willing to listen to the passion, effusions of Mr. John Q. Adams. Known to be a man of unstable principles and of distempered feelings—fond of notoriety, and vindictive towards the South, who contributed so essentially to drive him from the Presidential Chair—and now the babbling echo of the Abolitionists, he comes forward with his budget of petitions to cast his annual frebrand in the House of Representatives; and, strange to tell, that he was permitted to proceed by a vote of two-thirds—that on Friday, no man was permitted by a similar vote, to reply to his bold assertions and repel his venomous assaults. This is not all, however, of which we complain. It is almost apparent, that he who "was once driven from the temple, is now attempting, to consume it"—and he is permitted, not only to throw his fiery missiles in his speeches, but he is suffered to carry the alarming resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts to a Select Committee—and another danger is said to threaten us, in the Committee on Rules being inclined to report in favor of abandoning the 21st rule, and in throwing wide open the door for the admission of all sorts of Abolition petitions. How far is the madness of this public nuisance prepared to go? And how far will the alarming facility, and the deplorable infatuation of the Committee and the House, permit him to carry his attacks upon the holy ark of the Covenant?

We confess, we do not understand Mr. Beardsley of New York, or Mr. Wise of Virginia. We cannot exactly reconcile their course in the House, with their notes in the newspapers—or with the authorized paragraph in the Globe about the New York politician. Is Mr. Wise, after the manly resistance he has made to the madcap Abolitionists, willing now to yield his ground—and put our dearest rights and our sacred interests into the hands of an unresisted majority?—Where is his fire? his eloquence? his generous enthusiasm—the energy and the power with which he was wont to resist the abuse of what is called the right of petition? Is he the first man to despair—and to bow to any storm, however strong, which the passions of the moment may kindle in his Committee on the Rules, or in the House itself? We appeal to him, to banish all these hair-breadth distinctions, and to put forth all his powers against J. Q. Adams, and Giddings & Co. And shall we appeal to Mr. Beardsley in vain? Will he too yield—and skulk under the plea of the right of petition, or under the flimsy excuse that he is willing to avoid agitation, by opening the door to continued agitation? Away with the idle distinction he professes to draw between petitions as to the States, and petitions as to the District! Does he know, that if the Abolitionists touch the slaves in the District, a blow is struck, which will resound through the Union? "Touch not Saguntum," has been frequently repeated by the South; for that bold innovation, and that reckless assault upon us, will lead to consequences, that no eye has seen, no ear has heard, no tongue can adequately tell. We call upon him, therefore, to pause! We call upon every Republican in New York, to consider well how he lends the sanction of his vote to this bold attempt. The South cannot kiss the rod, and New York may rue the consequences.

As to the resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to unhinge one of the fundamental articles of Federal compact, is it necessary to point out the results which must ensue from its adoption? Change the Constitution in this respect, and you break up the Union at once. The traitors of the Hartford Convention proposed this fearful innovation—and well does it become J. Q. Adams, who denounced their designs, to become now the active organ of similar principles. And well does it become the members of the Virginia Legislature, to consider whether they will sit silent under such movements, if they are seriously entertained at Washington, and whether they will not express their most decided dissent from resolutions, which the Executive of Massachusetts was instructed to transmit to the "several States." Where the Constitution is threatened in its fundamental principles—where the Union itself is about to be assailed, Virginia is never the last to come forth and boldly speak out her warning voice.—*Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 27.*

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS RESOLUTION—DISUNION.

Whenever a Government of any kind is to be overthrown, the usual, the natural, course is to find out its weakest, its most vulnerable point, and there assail it. The weak point in the Government of the United States are two, resulting from its compromises: 1. The representation in the House of Representatives of three fifths of the slaves in the South. 2. The equal representation of the smaller with the larger States in the Senate. Without the former the South would never have entered into the Confederacy. Without the latter, the smaller States would not have joined the Confederacy. Both were necessary to establish the Union. They constitute the bargain—the high considerations of existence; and to assail either, is to assail the Union. Hence, whenever the design of dissolving the Union is entertained, we may expect one or both of these compromises in the Constitution to be assailed. In Massachusetts, during the last war, the Federalists designed overthrowing the Union. They soon fastened on the weakest of the two weak points (because sectional) in the Constitution, and they proclaimed the motto, "The Potomac the boundary line—the slave States by themselves." They assailed the representation, from the South in the House of Representatives, and passed just such resolutions as the Massachusetts Legislature has sent up to Congress. The first, the natural step of all disunionists, is to become abolitionists; and the second, to agitate the question of slavery on the floor of Congress.

It appears to us impossible for any calm and careful observer, to have watched the course of Mr. Adams and the Abolitionists, for the last six or eight years, and doubt their design. When the members from the South saw the manifest object, either of sacrificing or dissolving the Union, they resisted the agitation in Congress; and, by the twenty-first rule, attempted to stop it. The cry of the right of petition was raised, and a similar clamor would have been raised on any parliamentary regulation, by which agitation was impeded. The object was to dissolve the Union—and the instrument, agitation in Congress. At length, at the last session of Congress, Mr. Adams presenting it, that he was not in favor of its prayer—not yet, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, understood him, as the whole House understood him, that he was in favor of the petition to dissolve the Union—but not yet; and he moved a resolution of censure upon him. A decided majority was in favor of the resolution of censure. Vote after vote was taken to lay Mr. Marshall's resolution on the table, without success. Seeing his position, Mr. Adams determined to worry out the House. Accordingly, he commenced talking, giving way at intervals to motions to lay on the table, and adjournment, on which the ayes and nays were called; until, after several days of fruitless effort and agitation, the resolution was laid on the table. He considered this a victory. He had introduced the subject of dissolving the Union on the floor of Congress, and he had agitated and escaped. The path was now open—slavery and the dissolution of the



Union, both on the floor of Congress. The resolution of the State of Massachusetts to alter the Constitution, so as to deprive the Southern States of their slave representation, is only another form of proposing a dissolution of the Union. He who demands that which cannot be obtained, consistently with the existence of a Constitution, is opposed to the existence of a Constitution. If Mass. was to propose that the Constitution of the U. States should be altered as to establish a monarchy; no one would doubt that she desired the dissolution of the Government in its present form. So in this instance. Not a man, in or out of that State, can suppose that the Union can co-exist with the alteration of the representation in the House of Representatives. To propose it, therefore, is plainly proposing to dissolve the Union.

Ever since the overthrow of the Federalists of New England, in the defeat of John Adams, they have indulged a deep-seated jealousy and hatred of the South, which led on the forces by which they were overthrown. The defeat of John Quincy exasperated still further this rankling animosity. The slavery question is seized on in its various forms, to gratify this feeling towards the South; and, if possible, have a Union without her. The Democratic party, with the South, are too strong for them. If the Union is dissolved, they would get rid of this great antagonist power, which keeps them down; and with their predominant wealth and corporations, rule in undisputed sway. We consider the question of a dissolution of the Union, from this time forth, a common subject in Congress for agitation and discussion. How long the Union will last under its influences, the Supreme Ruler of events alone can know.

*Spectator.*  
From the North Carolina Standard  
**THE ISSUE.**

In order that our readers may have the issue, as tendered and made up between the two great political parties at the late State conventions, we spread before them to day the Federal and Democratic resolutions. Let this paper be preserved, and returned to hereafter; and we admonish the Democracy to hold our opponents to the questions presented. They will shuffle, equivocate, and evade, whenever an opportunity doing so is presented; so pin them down and hold them to their avowed principles.

We do not propose now to argue these matters. But the time for argument, for an appeal to the reason and good sense of the people is at hand; and we desire to go in to this argument, and go through it, with calmness and deliberation. Democracy is in need of no appeals to the popular passions. All it asks is, that its principles may be sifted, investigated, and tried in every possible way, confident that, like gold, they will shine the brighter the more they are tried.

**FEDERAL PRINCIPLES.**  
*Resolved*, That William A. Graham, of Orange Co., and he is hereby nominated as the whig candidate for governor, at the election to be held in 1844.

And this convention, taking into consideration the great importance to this State & to the Union the contest of 1844, and the efforts which have been made, are now making, and doubtless will continue to be made to misrepresent the principles of the whig party, and to advance the destructive doctrines of what is misnamed the Democratic party; and having entire confidence in the soundness of the whig cause, and the honest and patriotic feelings of the great body of the people, do hereby express their wish and expectation that Mr. Graham will as far as possible, canvass the whole State, place before his fellow citizens the true grounds on which the Whig party rest their cause, and vindicate its claim to general support.

*Resolved*, That the president of the convention communicate to Mr. Graham their resolutions, and desire him, on the part of the convention, to accept the nomination.

*Resolved*, That the nomination of Henry Clay, for President of the United States, made by the Whig convention of 1842, still meets the unanimous and cordial approbation of the whole Whig party of North Carolina; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this convention do adhere to the said nomination, and declare Henry Clay to be the first and only choice of the Whigs of North Carolina, for the Chief Magistracy of the nation.

And this convention having entire confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the National Whig convention, to be held at Baltimore in the month of May next, and nothing doubting that they will be careful to select as a candidate for the Vice Presidency an intelligent, consistent, and trust worthy Whig; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the whigs of North Carolina will support for the Vice Presidency the person who may be nominated by that convention.

*Resolved*, That Edward B. Dudley, of New Hanover, and George E. Badger, of Wake, be appointed delegates to the Whig convention which is to assemble in Baltimore in the month of May next.

*Resolved*, That for collecting and disbursing the public revenues—for facilitating and equalizing exchanges, and for furnishing a currency of uniform value, a national bank is and has been (to the Government and to the people of the Union) a convenient proper, and necessary instrument, and therefore,

*Resolved*, That such an institution, with the safe guards and improvements in its organization which experience has suggested, ought to be established by Congress.

*Resolved*, That no more revenue should be collected by the General Government than is or may be necessary to an economical administration thereof; that the revenue necessary for this purpose should be collected by duties upon imports, and not by direct taxation; and that in adjusting these duties, such a discrimination ought to be made as will counteract the oppressive restrictions imposed by foreign intercourse with them, and incidentally afford just protection to American industry.

*Resolved*, That this convention is deeply impressed with the importance of immediate and thorough organization to the whigs of North Carolina, and do therefore earnestly recommend that Clay clubs be established forthwith in every county, and subordinate clubs or branches be extended to every precinct or local subdivision of the county according to the general plan recommended in convention of April, 1842, and the convention has the firmest conviction that if this plan of organization be adopted and actively pursued, the elections in 1844, for Governor and electors of president, and Vice President will show a greatly increased whig majority, and the next legislature will represent truly the Whig State of North Carolina.

*Resolved*, That the public lands of right belong to the several States of the Union; and the purposes for which the same were originally ceded to the United States having been accomplished, the General Government holds the same merely as a trustee for the parties so entitled thereto; and therefore,

*Resolved*, That the distribution of the proceeds of the said lands amongst the States of the Union, ought to be no longer denied or delayed.

The question having been stated to be on the adoption of the resolutions reported, a very interesting discussion arose, in which several members participated. The resolutions were then separately read, and each of them adopted by a unanimous vote of the convention.

Mr. Thomas P. Devereux submitted the following resolution; which was received with applause, and adopted by acclamation viz:

*Resolved*, That the Executive administration by his excellency John M. Morehead has been marked by uniform intelligence and dignity; by unrivalled firmness and perfect integrity; and this convention upon a review thereof, cannot forbear to express their high gratification that the Whig party has furnished to North Carolina such a Governor.

**DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.**

1. *Resolved*, That this convention, confiding in the unsullied private character of Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln county, his eminent ability and unflinching devotion to Democratic principles, nominate him as the candidate of the Democratic party of this State in the approaching gubernatorial election.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, by the president of the convention, to inform Col. Hoke of his nomination and request his acceptance of the same; and further that they express to him the hope of this convention that he will thoroughly canvass the State.

3. *Resolved*, That this convention approve the call that has been made for the assembling of a Democratic national convention at the city of Baltimore, on the fourth Monday in May next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Office of President and Vice president of the United States, and that we will support, with a becoming zeal, the nominees of that convention.

4. *Resolved*, That we hereby appoint Louis D. Henry and Charles Fisher to represent the State of North Carolina in that Convention, leaving to the people, in their respective congressional districts, the appointment of the other delegates from this state to said convention.

5. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, a national bank, apart from the constitutional objections to such an institution is unequalled for in the present state of country, either as a fiscal agent for the Government, or as a regulator of the exchanges, and is unnecessary to secure a sound circulating medium; and that such an institution would be detrimental to our best interests, and dangerous to the liberties of the country.

6. *Resolved*, That while we are uncompromisingly opposed to a tariff for protection, we are not the advocates of direct taxation to raise means wherewith to administer the Federal Government; that a tariff of duties, laid solely with a view to the raising of a sufficient revenue for the economical administration of the Government, and not to afford bounties to a particular class or classes is what we approve, and what we are at all times willing to support.

7. *Resolved*, That we regard the tariff act of 1842 as passed in the main for protection and not for revenue; and that we are opposed, not only to the principles, but to the details of said act.

8. *Resolved*, That in the existing state of the country, the worse than exhausted state of the public treasury, and an already large and increasing national debt the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands would be a measure as absurd as impolitic; and further that we deprecate the proposition made by some of our opponents, for the assumption of the debts of the States by the Federal Government whether the same be proposed directly by distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as a specific fund for that purpose, or indirectly by the imposition of high duties upon foreign imports, with a view to the creation of a surplus to be divided.

9. *Resolved*, That the veto power conferred upon the President by the Constitution of the United States is a salutary feature of that instrument, sanctioned by reason and experience; and that we regard the ruthless attack made upon it by the Whig party, as an attempt to change the existing form of our Government in order to secure party objects, and gratify ambitious and exasperated party leaders.

10. *Resolved*, That the fine imposed on General Andrew Jackson, by Judge, Hall ought to be refunded with interest, unconditionally and without delay, as an act of justice to a brave and meritorious officer.

11. Whereas, the attempt on the part of some of our political opponents to misrepresent the opinions of the Democratic

party upon the subject of the State banks, has made it necessary that the charge should be met and repelled: *Resolved*, therefore, That the Democratic party is not opposed to properly regulated State institutions based upon a specie capital; and we repudiate the charge that we are the advocates of an exclusively metallic currency as gratuitous and unfounded. But the late disorderly condition of the exchanges of the country has convinced us that two things are necessary to secure the benefits, and, at the same time, to avoid the abuses of the system: First, such charter obligations imposed by the Legislature as will coerce the redemption of their notes under a heavy penalty. Secondly, an individual liability imposed upon the Stockholders for the notes which they issue; and further, that in future no bank ought to be chartered without these provisions and restrictions.

12. *Resolved*, That the president of this convention appoint twenty-one persons to act as a State central committee of the Democratic party, to issue one or more addresses to the people, and to take such other steps, in their opinion, may be conducive to the success of our principles.

**HOW THE TARIFF AFFECTS THE FARMERS!**

The Federalists strive to make the farmers of East Tennessee, who compose so large a part of our population, believe that a protective tariff would benefit them. A statement more in direct conflict with the truth was never uttered. We have several times exposed its fallacy, but the lie dies hard. Let us look at the matter again. By statistics which have been made with care under the order of the British Government it has been ascertained that the average quantity of wheat required by the people of Great Britain, over and above the amount produced by her farmers, amounts to ten millions of bushels annually. As this average is stated from data furnished by the quantity imported during the last fifteen years, it is pretty certain that the quantity which will in future be required will be greatly increased. There were upwards of forty millions wanted to supply the deficiencies in 1840 and 1841. It is known that Canada has little if any surplus of wheat to send to England, consequently she must obtain her surplus from the continent of Europe or from the United States. It is also ascertained that the average cost of wheat from the Mediterranean or Black Sea, delivered in Liverpool; including the duty, is one dollar and eighty cents per bushel; while a bushel of our wheat, admitting that it cost one dollar a bushel at Cleveland Ohio can be delivered at Liverpool (through Canada) at one dollar and forty two cents, including charges on duty. Being a difference of 33 cents per bushel in favor of our wheat!

With this advantage however, of throwing into the hands of our farmers the immense and profitable business of supplying the artisans of England with bread and receiving the products of their labor in exchange, our federal politicians are laboring to fasten upon the country the policy of a protective tariff which will exclude the farmers of England from our country, and force her to get bread from those who will receive her manufactures in exchange.

*Knoxville Argus.*  
**Scenes in Washington.**—A letter to the Philadelphia Gazette, says—  
Some time ago a singular act of generosity was performed by a keeper of a gambling house. The collecting clerk of a New York house dropped in, and was duped out of a considerable amount of his employer's money. He burst into tears and declared he was a ruined man, as it was out of his power to make up the loss. The proprietor, with a feeling worthy of a better occupation, produced a Bible, and said to the astonished clerk, "if you will swear to gamble no more as long as you live, I will return your money." It is needless to say, the oath was gladly taken, and the father of a large family rescued from a suicide's grave.

**THE HUMAN HAIR.**—This paragraph occurs in a late letter of the Paris Correspondent of the National Intelligence:  
"The chemical examination of the human hair by Van Laer, of Utrecht, is inserted in the last number of Dr. Quereville's Scientific and Industrial Review. The first purpose of Van Laer was to ascertain the nature of the animal matter in hair, but his attention was drawn chiefly to the point—whence the different colors of hair? The black is compounded of nine different substances; red differs from it only because of a red oil instead of black; in white hair the oil is scarcely colored and exclusively phosphate of magnesia. Vaquein, in a report on the Utrecht memoir, explains the difference of the oils; the sudden growing gray from sorrow, surprise, or fear, he ascribes to the development of an acid in the animal economy, which decomposes the coloring matter. He finds an analogy and illustration in the effects of anger, which changes in men and animals, the nature of certain humors, and renders them venomous. The white locks of age are owing to deficiency of secretion of matter. The substance of hair is mucous or animal mucus, neither gelatine nor albumin."

"What," said a lady "do you think of Platonism?" "Madam," said the gentleman, very solemnly, "I think, like all other tonics, it is very exciting."

Looking at a beautiful woman's eyes by moonlight, is taking a lunar observation, and by sunlight, a solar observation.

**Notice.**  
The Court will open and hold an election at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace and one Constable, who are to act for the Jacksonville Beat, during the time prescribed by law.

MILES O. LITTEN, Capt.  
Jacksonville, 23d, January 1844.

**Wetumpka Prices Current.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-ROOF WAREHOUSE

COTTON, lb.	64 a 94
Bagging, Dundee, yd.	14 a 16
Ky. do.	18 a 20
India, do.	20 a 20
Bale rope, northern, lb.	5 a 9
Ky. do.	8 a 9
Coffee, Rio, lb.	9 a 10
Green Hav. do.	9 a 10
Java, do.	15 a 17
Bacon, Hams, do.	8 a 9
Sides, do.	5 a 8
Shoulders, do.	12 a 12
Butter, Goshen, country, do.	10 a 12
Cheese, do.	9 a 10
Iron, sheet, do.	10 a 12
hoop, do.	8 a 9
Plough moulds, do.	16 a 16
Steel, German, do.	10 a 10
American bl. English, do.	18 a 20
cast, do.	6 a 25
Nails, cast, do.	20 a 00
wrought, do.	5 a 5
Rice, do.	18 a 20
Sugar, loaf, do.	14 a 16
Imp, do.	7 a 10
N. Orleans, do.	10 a 12
Porto Rico, do.	\$2 00 a 2
Salt, do.	\$1 50 a 300
Spirits, brandy org. Am. do.	45 a 75
Rum, N. E. do.	62 a 75
Lafayette, do.	\$2 00 a 250
St. Croix, do.	\$1 50 a 250
Jamaica, do.	\$2 00 a 250
Gin, Holl'd, do.	60 a 100
American, do.	28 a 30
Whiskey, re. com. do.	28 a 25
Brandy, p'ch ap'l do.	75 a 100
Wines, Madeira, do.	\$2 50 a 400
Teneriffe, do.	\$1 25 a 150
Sherry, do.	\$1 75 a 350
Sweet Mal. do.	60 a 68
Port, do.	\$2 00 a 300
Lisbon, do.	\$1 00 a 125
Claret, do.	\$2 25 a 600
Champagne, do.	\$8 00 a 1200
Muscate, do.	\$5 00 a 600
Cordons, assorted, do.	\$4 50 a 500
Champagne cider, do.	\$1 50 a 600
Porter, London, do.	\$4 00 a 400
American, do.	\$3 00 a 350
Soap, yellow, lb.	6 a 8
white, do.	12 a 14
Glass, 8 x 10, do.	\$4 00 a 500
10 x 12, do.	\$5 00 a 550
Oils, lamp, do.	\$7 a 200
train, do.	\$7 a 100
linseed, do.	\$1 50 a 250

**Administrator's Notice.**

THE undersigned having on the 12th day of January, 1844, obtained from the Orphans' Court of Benton county, Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm. Fagan, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL GREEN, Adm.  
Jan. 21, 1844 6t.

**Notice.**

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, to me executed, by John B. Pondleton, bearing date 4th August, 1838, to secure Lawrence Brock in the payment of a certain debt therein set forth—I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the First Monday of February next, to the highest bidder for cash, (Lots) number of fifty-seven and fifty-eight, in the original plan of the Town of Jacksonville. Such title as is vested in me will be made to the purchaser.

WM. H. ESTILL, Trustee, &c.  
Jan'y 1st. 1844.

**Orphans' Court in Vacation.**  
JANUARY 7th. 1844.

THE claims against the estate of Samuel Lively deceased having been audited allowed and reported, & the Administrator of said estate having reported himself ready for final settlement.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for five weeks successively, notifying all persons interested in said estate that a final settlement of said estate will take place at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville on the first Friday in March next, at which time and place an appraisement of the assets of the estate will be made among the creditors.

A true copy from the minutes.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.  
Jan. 21, 1844, 5t.

**State of Alabama, }  
St. Clair County, }  
ORPHAN'S COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 8th JANUARY, 1844.**

THIS day came into court Patton Brothers, the Executor of the Estate of Philip Brothers deceased and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the first Monday in March next be set apart as the time for final Settlement of said estate. It is further ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four consecutive weeks, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to be held in the town of Ashville on the first Monday in March, then and there to show cause, if any they have why final settlement should not be made.

A true copy from the minutes.  
ROSS PHILIPS, Ck.  
Jan. 17, 1844.—4t. \$5.00.

**Blanks.**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**BROCKLESBY.**

This thorough bred race horse and stallion will stand before the ensuing Spring season, one part of his time at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, near Jacksonville, another part at Wm. Cunningham's mill on Chockolocko, and the balance of the time will be equally divided, between Nathaniel Cobb's six miles below the Plains, and the other at White Plains on the east side of the mountain. Persons wishing to raise colts would do well to wait until they see him in fine order, as I shall undoubtedly stand him lower than any horse in the State, pedigree, performances, &c. taken into consideration; he having run 14 races, 1, 2, and 3 mile heats, and won 6 out of the 14. I will also say, that if he is not what I represent him to be, I will not charge any thing for his services. Further particulars will be given in handbills in due time.

JOHN CLARK.  
Jan. 17, 1844.—4t.

**RUNAWAY IN JAIL.**

COMMITTED to Jail in Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 16th day of January, 1844, a negro man who says his name is ISAAC, about five feet four or five inches high, twenty six or seven years old, black, and stout built, no particular marks or scars noticed. He says he ran away from Columbus, Georgia, and belongs to Byrd Robinson.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.  
Jan. 17, 1844.

**Tax Collector's Sales.**

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains known and designated as lot No. 3, belonging to ———— Bedwell, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and designated as the south half of lot No. 4, belonging to ———— Shrader, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised to twenty dollars; tax four cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north half of section nine township fourteen, range nine, belonging to the estate of J. M. Neal, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of section thirty five, township sixteen, range seven, belonging to W. Reynolds, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the south half of section thirty four, township 14, range 7, containing 320 acres, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land is appraised at two thousand dollars; tax eight dollars.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land, in township fourteen, range 6, adjoining the land of ———— Mullins, owned by J. T. Bradford, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by Driver and Bartley, adjoining the land of Mullins and Whisenant, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, two tracts of land belonging to ———— Shuffield, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. The land is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land belonging to H. Littlefield, lying on Coosa river near Ten Islands, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by D. Kimbrell, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by W. B. McClellan and others, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised to one hundred & twenty dollars; tax forty-eight cents.

L. D. JONES,  
Tax Collector, Benton County.  
Jan. 10, 1844.

**Tax Collector's Sale.**

I will sell, on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north east fourth of the north-west fourth of section 30, township 13, Range 7, containing 40 acres, as the property of ———— Willingham, to pay the tax due for the year 1842. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents.

L. D. JONES,  
Tax Collector, B. C. Jan. 10, 1844.—6t.

**MUSIC.**  
THE undersigned have just received a quantity of **SOUTHERN HARMONIES** for sale on Commission at \$12 per dozen or 125 per copy Cash.

S. P. HUDSON & Co.  
June, 1 26 843.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE Alabama Temperance Advocate.**

THE undersigned proposes to publish a paper in the City of Wetumpka, Ala. to be called the *Alabama Temperance Advocate*, devoted to the cause of Temperance; provided sufficient patronage shall be obtained. In making this proposal the undersigned are not influenced by any selfish or interested motive, other than a zealous purpose to see the blighting hand of Intemperance the scourge of mankind arrested; and believe that the intelligent public will recognize any legitimate means to bring about the desired reformation arising from a philanthropic spirit, and heartily engage to effect, so far as possible, the desirable object. Intemperance has long been the crying sin of the land, and its lamentable effects upon society now stand as living monuments to teach us the obligation we are under to unite in our efforts and at once crush the monster.

No pains will be spared nor attention refused to render the *Advocate* a useful instrument in promoting the cause which it will espouse. The matter to be contained within the columns of this paper will be carefully selected, and individuals of the best talents engaged as contributors.

Kind treatment and moral suasion are the means we shall recommend to effect the desired object. As such, we shall invoke to our aid no legislative interference, relying alone upon the principles above laid down to produce the contemplated reformation in society. Such being the policy which we have prescribed to ourselves, may we not look with unwavering confidence to all true Washingtonians to lend us their countenance and warm support.

**TERMS.**—The *Advocate* will commence on or about the first of February next, and will be printed on a medium sheet with new type, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the 1st number. Officers of Temperance Societies throughout the State, are authorized and requested to act as agents.

B. D. HARRISON & Co. Publishers.  
WETUMPKA December, 1843.

THOS. A. WALKER & WM. L. CAIN WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention.  
Dec. 3, 1842.

**BOOK-BINDERY,**

Alton St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business,—and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Terms, low as possible—work warranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.

**SLEAVEN & CAMMER.**  
Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size,—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.

References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Editors of the Flag & Monitor Newspapers, Tuscaloosa.

Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to.

Sep. 27, 1843.

**BEHOLD!!!**

THE business of the late firm of Woodward & Brother must be closed. Those indebted to it are therefore earnestly requested to make payment as I should regret exceedingly the necessity of placing their paper out for collection.

E. L. WOODWARD,  
Surviving Partner.  
Jacksonville, Nov. 29, 1843.—6t.

**A MALE SCHOOL.**

WILL be commenced in Jacksonville on the first day of January, 1844, under the superintendence of the undersigned, at the following rates payable at the expiration of each term.

Orthography, Reading, or Writing, \$8 00  
Arithmetic, Geography, or English Grammar, 10 00  
History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Latin, Greek, or the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00

J. M. HAYNES.  
Dec. 20, 1843.

**Pilgrim's Choice.**  
A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.  
BY ELD. DAVID W. ANDREWS.  
A few copies of the above entitled work, nearly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.



**Jefferson Hotel.**  
The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the south side of the Square; where they are prepared to entertain regular boarders and transient customers, with commodious rooms attentive servants, and every other facility in a public house. All persons who may favor the subscribers with their custom, may rest assured no efforts shall be spared to make them comfortable—and their charges will be in accordance with the times.  
**WILLIAM M. WEIR.**  
**ELIZA JANE TATE.**  
Dec. 2, 1843.—if.

**CAUTION.**  
ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for two promissory notes, given by the undersigned to Carlisle Black, one for \$200, and the other \$224, one due 25th December 1842 and the other 25th December 1843. The consideration for which said notes were given having failed I am determined not to pay them.  
**ASA SKELTON.**  
Jan. 10, 1844.

**A LIST OF LETTERS.**  
REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. on the 31st December inst. which if not taken up by the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

Alexander, Alfred	K	Keyling, Almer W.
Allen, Samuel	L	Luckey, John P.
Andrew, David	M	Luskford, Nathan N.
Bail, Jno.	N	Larson, Peter
Ballard, Jackson	O	Lindsay, John
Bensley, John	P	Lipse, Redin
Bedwell, Leroy	Q	McBee, Mrs. Leah
Bell, Garrett	R	McCaskle, R.
Bennett, Geo. W.	S	McLester, W. W.
Bice, S. S.	T	McRoberts, Wm.
Black, Alexander	U	Mahany, Mylin
" Wm.	V	Malloy, Henry
Boyd, Sam'l	X	James & Milly Musgrave, A. C.
Braford, Jacob T.	Y	Maybin, Thomas
Brook, Lawrence	Z	McHughan, Robert
Brown, James		Meredith, Wm. H.
" Wilson		Miller, Mrs. Unity
Bryan, Rev. David		Moore, James
Burden, Joel		Mitchell, W. W.
Calloway, Mrs. A. H.		Morgan, Mr.
Camp, Larkin		O
" Tunley		Officer, Robert
" Thomas		Owen, James M.
Cantrell, A.		P
Carter, John W.		Paine, James M.
Chandler, James L.		Parson, Wm. C.
Christie, Sampson		Pendleton, Judge
Clark, John		Pounds, Mary
Cobb, Mrs. M. M.		Price, Robert
" Samuel P.		R
" J. W.		Ramey, John
Cook, James P.		Renfro, John B.
Cooper, C. J.		Renolds, Henry
Cutrin, James		Robertson, John
" D		Roberts, John S.
Davis, Mrs. Eveline		S
Dowdy, Miss Sarah		Sampler, Miss Sarah
" Robert		Samuels, Elisha
Dun, John		Scott, Ira
" E		Seabury, Wm. or
Elliott, Thomas		Henry Palmore
" F		Selman, Willis
Felton, John G.		Sheppard, John S.
Flecker, John D.		" Mrs. Elizabeth
French, Gideon		Sharp, Francis
Garrison, Wm.		Simmons, Wm.
Givens, Wm.		Sluagter, Geo. B.
Givens, Hugh L.		Smith, E. T.
Grogan, N.		" F. B. or J. C.
Groff, Barton		Smyth, John
" John		Sparks, Daniel
" Wm. C.		Stewart, Redmon G.
" H		Sullivan, Joel
Hardy, G. W.		T
" J. & G. W.		Thomas, Ath.
Harris, Puschal		Thompson, Robert
" John C.		Tony, James S.
Hart, Andrew		Treadwell, James
Haynes, C.		Turnipseed, U
Hays, John G.		Upton, Wm. A.
" John S.		W
Henderson, S. M.		Wagner, Peter
Henderson, Jefferson		Wallace Alexander
Holt, Joseph H.		Webster, James M.
Hony, Ambrose		" Matthew
Hooper, Elias		White, John H.
" T.		Whiteside, Jackson
Hoythead		Moses
Hudson, Alfred		Whitler, Elizabeth
" R. A.		Woodley, Jonathan
Ingram, John		Worthington, D.
" R. A.		Will, Silas
Johnson & Brazleton		Y
Judge of County Cl.		Young Isaac
Jan. 1st, 1844.		GEORGE HOKE, p. m.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
THE undersigned having obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of Jesse Harris, deceased of the Hon. Judge of the County Court for Benton County, on the 20th of Sept. 1843, all those having claims against said Estate are hereby notified, to present them in the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payments.  
**WARREN HARRIS, Ad'm**  
with the will annexed.  
Dec. 13, 1843.

**Public House.**  
THE Subscriber, having leased from Major Jacob Hoss, the Planter's Hotel, on the east side of the Square in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama, will endeavor to make those who call on him as comfortable as possible, by keeping his table well furnished; and his stable supplied with forage, and attended by a trusty Ostler.  
**NATHAN HARRIS.**  
Cedar Bluff, Nov. 22, 1743.—if.

**Ware-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the Ware-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller, where he intends to continue the Storage and Commission Business. He returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Hatchett and Miller, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.  
He will be prepared at all times to furnish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him, and also to make cash advances upon cotton in store.  
**WM. MILLER,**  
of the firm of Hatchett & Miller.  
Aug. 23, 1843. 3m.

**Tax Collector's Sales.**  
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot, known and described as lot No. 16, in White Plains, sold as the property of Ayres, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the east half of section 2, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred dollars; tax forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & D, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land belonging to Shorter & Co. to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at three hundred and fifty dollars; tax one dollar and forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and described as a half acre lot lying west of lot No. 22, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15 day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the east half of section nine, township fifteen, Range nine, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at eight hundred dollars; tax three dollars and twenty cents.

**L. D. JONES.**  
Tax Collector Benton County.  
Jan. 10, 1844.

**Land For Sale.**  
WILL be sold to the highest bidder for cash on the first Monday in February next, on the public square in Jacksonville, on the west half of the north west fourth of sec. 2, township 15, Range 8, east, lying 4 miles south of Jacksonville, adjoining the land of Col. J. N. Young John Owens—sixty acres cleared and under tolerable good fence.  
**JOEL CHANDLER.**  
Jan. 10, 1844. id.

**William B. Martin**  
AND  
**R. G. Earle,**  
Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of **MARTIN & EARLE.** Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.  
Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.  
Nov. 8, 843.—if.

**SELLING OUT**  
**At Cost for Cash.**  
**NOW IS THE TIME**  
TO SUPPLY YOURSELVES WITH  
**CHEAP**  
**GOODS.**  
THE undersigned, having determined to dispose of their entire stock of goods at cost for cash, would most respectfully invite all who may wish cheap goods to call and examine our stock.  
We have a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in this place.  
**S. P. HUDSON, & Co.**  
Jan. 3, 1843.—4t.

**R. E. W. McADAMS,**  
**Clock and Watch Maker,**  
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewels.  
He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.  
**By a Galvanic Battery.**  
A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.  
Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.  
Cash required for all work when delivered.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**Benton County.**  
**ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 13th, 1843.**  
**WILLIAM A. SCOTT,** having filed his petition in this Court, setting forth, that on the 6th day of September 1836, he purchased of Reese Pickens, James M. Duren, and John M. Neal, the following with other Tracts of Land, (viz.) the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section Thirty-four in Township 16, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District; that the said Pickens, Duren, and Neal, executed to him their Bond for Titles, bearing date the 6th day of September 1836; that the said John M. Neal has since died intestate, without having made Titles to said Land, and that Robert S. Porter is now his Administrator, that he has paid the amount of the purchase money in full for said Land, and prays that the said Robert S. Porter, Administrator as aforesaid be ordered to Execute to him the said William A. Scott, a Title to said Land, pursuant to the Bond of the said John M. Neal.  
It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three months, notifying the said Robert S. Porter and all others interested therein, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville on the first Friday in March next, to show cause if any they can why the said Robert S. Porter Administrator of the Estate of the said John M. Neal Deceased should not be decreed to make and execute to the said William A. Scott a Title to said Tract of Land, according to the requirements of the Bond of his intestate.  
Copy from the minutes.  
**M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.**  
Dec. 13, 1843.—m3m.

**LOOK OUT.**  
THE undersigned having determined to close their business in this place, would say to all indebted to them, that they must make immediate payment, or risk the consequences.  
Alabama money can now be used at near par, and will be received if payment be made soon, otherwise specie will be demanded.  
**S. P. HUDSON, & CO.**  
Jan'y 1st, 1844.—4t.

**EDUCATION.**  
"Cane Creek Male and Female Academy,"—a few miles south of Jacksonville, Benton County Ala. will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next, under the direction of J. M. Burt and Lady. The Male and Female Departments, in this school, will be entirely distinct. The Teachers of this Institution will spare no pains to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of each student committed to their charge.  
Having been long engaged in Teaching, as a Profession, they would solicit a share of the Patronage of an enlightened community. The Academy is located in a very healthy and fertile section of country. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the Academy, at from 5 to \$8 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low.  
First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per session of five months, \$6 00  
2d. Geography, Grammar, mental, and Practical Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, moral and mental Philosophy, \$10 00  
3d. The higher Branches of mathematics and the Languages. \$18 00  
music on the Piano, extra, \$20 00  
Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.  
**JAMES M. BURT.**  
Jan. 3, 1843.

**Blank Commissions**  
TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS  
With printed directions attached  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. 40

**FIRE-PROOF**  
**WARE-HOUSE.**

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.  
The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.  
**WILLIAM H. THOMAS.**  
Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

**NEW GOODS!!**  
**NEW GOODS!!**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from New York a WELL SELECTED AND ASSORTED STOCK OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
consisting of the latest and most fashionable Patterns of Alpaca Lustrous, Chusans, Mous de Lanes, Bombazines, Merinos, Prints, &c., Shawls, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jacquets, Swiss and striped Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Diapers & Towellings, Table Cloths, Dimities. Also a Splendid Assortment of West of England black, blue, invisible green, cadet mixed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Satinets of all qualities, Silk Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs, Linseys, Osanburgs, Kerseys, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Negro and Bed Blankets, Ipswich, Merino and Lambswool Shirts and Drawers.  
**Ready-Made Clothing**  
of every description,  
**Hats & Caps. Boots & shoes.**  
Also, **Hardware & utlery,** consisting in part of Blacksmith and Carpenter's tools, Axes, shovels and Spades, Swedes Iron, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Hoop and Band Iron, Collin's, Hunt's and Simmon's Axes. Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket-knives, Scissors and Shares. Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Martingales and Collars. Constantly on hand a large stock of  
**GROCERIES,**  
Java and Rio Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Chocolate and Spices. Fine Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Scotch and Monongahela Whisky, N. E. Rum, A. M. Brandy and Gin. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Cigars, of the most approved brands. Tobacco of all qualities.  
**Bagging Rope & Twine.**  
Salt, Window Glass, Paint, Oils, and Putty; with other articles too numerous to mention, all of which are offered, on as reasonable terms as any other House in the City, by  
**RICHARD S. PERSSE.**  
P. S. A large assortment of **Printing Paper** constantly on hand.  
Wetumpka, Nov. 15, 1843.—3t.

**Blacksmithing.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has in his employment a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is supplied with two furnaces, both of which will be kept in constant use, & well supplied with tools. He will keep on hand a good supply of iron of every kind, and will at all times be prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmith work including the ironing of wagons, &c. in the most workman like manner. All work will be warranted—executed upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. His shop is situated near his own residence, at the fork of the road two miles north of Jacksonville.  
**R. D. ROWLAND.**  
Dec. 6, 1843.—3m.

**ALEXANDRIA**  
**Male & Female School.**  
The next session of this institution will commence on the first day of January next, under the superintendence of Mr. Tenney or Mr. Clark.  
Boarding can be obtained in the vicinity at five dollars per month.  
December 6, 1843.  
**HEAD QUARTERS, 72d Reg. A. M.**  
Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 1, 1844.  
A Regimental Court Martial is hereby ordered to convene at the court house, on Thursday the first day of February next, to consider the propriety of establishing a heat agreeably to a petition filed.  
The court to consist of  
**Major SPARTAN ALLEN, President.**  
Members.  
Captains Maddox, Love, Ritchie, Beach, Dowdie, Litton, Dickinson, Stypes, and Lieuts Gladden, Cannon and Fullengame, of which D. P. Forney Esq. is Judge Advocate.  
**JNO. D. HOKE, Col. Com'd.**  
**SPECIE FUNDS FOR COTTON.**  
THE undersigned will make advances in Specie funds on Cotton. Planters and Cotton Buyers can at all times be supplied upon favorable terms with Notes on some of the best Banks in Georgia.  
**E. E. GAITHER.**  
Wetumpka, Nov. 22, 1843.—3t.

**HORSE BILLS,**  
NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED,  
On fine paper and a beautiful Plate.  
AT THIS OFFICE. 40

**NOTICE**  
I hereby given to all that are indebted to the undersigned by note or account, to come forward forthwith and make settlement, or they may expect to pay cost. My situation is such that I cannot give longer indulgence.  
**F. SNOW.**  
Jan. 3, 1844.

**THOS. A. WALKER & WM. L. CAIN**  
WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention.  
Dec. 3, 1842.

**BOOK-BINDERY,**  
Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.  
Terms, low as possible—work warranted.  
N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.  
**SLEAVEN & CAMMER.**  
Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size;—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.  
References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.  
The Editors of the Flag & Monitor Newspapers, Tuscaloosa.  
Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to.  
Sept. 27, 1843.

**BEHOLD!!**  
THE business of the late firm of Woodward & Brother must be closed. Those indebted to it are therefore earnestly requested to make payment as I should regret exceedingly the necessity of placing their paper out for collection.  
**E. L. WOODWARD,**  
Surviving Partner.  
Jacksonville, Nov. 29, 843.—6t.

**A MALE SCHOOL.**  
WILL be commenced in Jacksonville on the first day of January, 1844, under the superintendence of the undersigned, at the following rates payable at the expiration of each term.  
per sess.  
Orthography, Reading, or Writing, \$8 00  
Arithmetic, Geography, or English Grammar, 10 00  
History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Latin, Greek, or the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00  
**J. M. HAYNES.**  
Dec. 20, 1843.

**"THE**  
**Pilgrim's Choice,**  
A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors."  
BY **ED. DAVID W. ANDREWS.**  
A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.  
Also for sale at the Stores of MESSRS. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and **WOODWARD & PORTER.**

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a  
**House of Entertainment**  
in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.  
**AARON HAYNES.**

**Thomas A. Walker**  
AND  
**A. J. Walker,**  
HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law. Business entrusted to their care will receive their joint attention. Their office is near the South East Corner of the Square, where one or both of them may at all times be found.  
Address: T. A. & A. J. WALKER, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Nov. 8, 1843.—4t.

**JOHN S. BEEBA,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
**Mobile, Ala.,**  
REFER TO  
Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.  
" A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.  
" H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega,  
Gen. Wm. B. McClellan, "  
Maj. Alexander Riddle, "  
Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

**CANE CREEK MILLS,**  
Benton County, Ala.  
I have recently had my mills improved by L. M. Gilbert & Co. in a simple & plain style, by which they are now running with less than half the water they formerly consumed, and the meal and flour of superior quality. I would earnestly recommend all mill owners and others who desire useful improvement to come and examine and satisfy themselves. My mills are 13 miles from Jacksonville and 5 miles from Alexandria.  
**E. LOYD.**  
Dec. 1843.—5t.

**Caution.**  
ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for two promissory notes for \$250 00 each, given by the undersigned about the 5th of March last, one due the 25th of December, 1843, and the other due 25th December, 1844. The consideration for which said notes were given having entirely failed, I am determined not to pay them.  
**GEORGE GRAHAM.**  
Dec. 27, 1843.—4t.

**DR. CHAMPION'S**  
**Vegetable Aque Medicine.**  
A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms;—also an effectual remedy for Fevers, of every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever and from the success in this mode of practice, he is confident it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails to cure the chills and fever the first day. Billous, typhus, nervous, congestive, and Winter fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

**CERTIFICATES.**  
Franklin co., Tenn.  
Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.  
Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with us some two months since, some of your Aque and anti-billous Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them upon any terms; Sappington's Aque Pills being sold by our next door neighbor, and thought by the people not to be surpassed by any medicine for that disease then in use. But your Pills have brought out a name for themselves far surpassing that of any other medicine now in use. All agree that they never saw such a medicine before, & would have no other while they could get yours. The consequence of which is, your pills are all gone, and at the urgent request of our friends, we write you to send us a fresh supply.  
We are respectfully yours, &c.  
**T. M. TRYON & Co.**  
**B. S. H. DAVIS.**

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McClelen.  
Talladega co. May 21, 1842.  
This is to certify that during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Aque medicines in my practice, and out of twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never failed of effecting a permanent removal of the disease; and in no single case did a patient take more than half a box. I can with strict veracity and do with great pleasure say, that I believe it to be the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for ague, chills and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.  
**WM. McCLELEN.**

Gallatin county, Ill., April 18, 1842.  
Dr. Champion:  
Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-billous and aque pills in my practice to a considerable extent and have found them to be productive of superior effects in the case of fever and many other cases. It is difficult to get them here, their character standing so high in all the south part of this State that they are all bought up, and consequently it is very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them. You will confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this county by forwarding a good supply of your medicine to this place.  
**A. A. WOLF, M. D.**

Each box contains twenty-four Pills, twelve of which are sufficient to cure an ordinary case of chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample certificates of the efficiency of this medicine.

**ALSO.**  
**DR. CHAMPION'S**  
**Vegetable Anti-Billous, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills,** possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach; depraved appetite, worms, choriadialgia, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

For sale by **SMITH & ABBNEY,** in Tuscaloosa, and **MARTIN SIMS,** North Port.  
For Sale by **HOKE & ABERNATHY,** and in nearly all the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States, and Texas.  
September 6, 1842 14—9ms.

**Two more Premiums**  
FROM THE FIRE PROOF WARE-HOUSE.  
THE Subscriber agrees to pay a **Gold Premium** to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of **Bells** to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.  
**WM. H. THOMAS.**  
Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

**Cave Spring Floyd et'y, Ga.**  
THE undersigned, have engaged the services of Mr. J. B. Norman, so well known in the south as an instructor in music on the "PIANNO FORTE" for the present year at this place;—exercises to commence on the first Monday in next month.—Tuition, \$12 00 per qr.—Good board at low rates in good private houses—morals of the pupils strictly guarded. There are already three PIANNOES, for the convenience of the pupils on which to practice.  
**H. C. HOLCOMBE.**  
**WM. WOOD.**  
17th, January 1844.  
Editors friendly to the improvement of youth, will please notice the above and copy.



# Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 8.—No. 4.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1844.

Whole No. 368.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**J. F. GRANT,**  
At \$2.50 in advance, or \$2.00 at the end of the year.  
No subscription received for less than one year unless  
paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until  
all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.  
A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish  
to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the  
next.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1.00 for the first  
insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over  
12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.  
All personal advertisements and communications  
charged double the foregoing rates.  
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance,  
and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts  
from the time they are due until paid.  
A permanent advertisement without directions as to  
the number of insertions, will be published until forbid  
and charged accordingly.  
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements  
inserted for six or twelve months.  
For announcing candidates \$3.00, invariably in ad-  
vance.  
For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents  
per square.  
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED  
TO THE EDITOR OR BUSINESS.

## OUR FATHERS—WHERE ARE THEY?

BY H. J. VERNON.  
We are daily growing older,  
And our fathers where are they?  
Underneath the mossy hillocks,  
In the church yards, old and gray;  
Where the clouds above are waving,  
In the quiet tomb they lie.  
With the cold earth on their bosoms,  
And their faces to the sky.

In the hoary mountain passes,  
Where for liberty they fell,  
In the dim and mystic forest,  
In the quiet rural dell.  
Or where ever they have fallen,  
As their pilgrim way they trod;  
With their bodies for their tomb,  
And their hearts upon their God.

In the churches of old England,  
When the candles now awake,  
That arose on the stillness,  
When the holy martyrs spoke,  
Where the Sabbath chimes are ringing,  
From each minister gray and grand,  
On each hill, in every valley,  
Of our father's fatherland.

By the frozen shores of Sweden,  
By the blushing hills of France,  
By the moorland and the mountain,  
Over Scotland's Brown expanse,  
By the walls of old Carthage,  
By the sunny isles of Greece,  
By the solemn tombs in Egypt,  
Sleep our fathers, now in peace.

Oh the ages that have vanished,  
Since the murdered Abel died,  
Every age has seen its millions,  
Buried by the victim's side!  
Oh! the kingdom's gone forever,  
And the tribes that are no more—  
Not a dirge to them remaineth,  
Save the surf upon the shore.

Yet the earth amid those changes,  
Is the same as on the morn  
When the angels sang together,  
And the morning stars were born;  
In its beauty still so youthful,  
In its smiling to the sky—  
For a type of the eternal,  
As the face of God on high.

## ATTACHMENT.

A STORY OF LOVE AND DEBT.  
A curious anecdote was once related to  
us, with name of person and place, and  
the date of the event, which we shall re-  
peat, for the benefit of the rising genera-  
tion, who, in their haste to carry out their  
views, may commit some mistake, whose  
effect will be permanent.

Mr. Rhodes was the high sheriff of  
county, Massachusetts; and his great name,  
inherited from the father, and cherished by  
the son, made him not only popular as an  
officer, but rather wealthy as a man. Why  
Mr. Rhodes never got married, the ladies  
could not ascertain, though they talked the  
matter over very often; but almost all said  
there must have been some cause in his  
youth, (Mr. Rhodes was thirty-five, at least)  
which was known only to himself, and per-  
haps one other.

"Some disappointment," said Miss Anna,  
a young lady, who thought it wrong that  
gentlemen should be disappointed; "some  
fatal disappointment."

"Not at all," said her maiden aunt, "not  
at all; nobody ever thought that Mr. Rhodes  
had courage enough to offer himself to a  
lady. He is so modest, that I should like  
to see him make a proposal."

"No doubt of it," said Anna, "no doubt of it;  
and to hear him, too," said Anna.

"Your father and I," said Anna's mother,  
"once thought that Mr. Rhodes would cer-  
tainly marry Miss Susan Morgan," who  
then lived in the neighborhood.

"Was he accepted by Miss Morgan," asked  
Anna.

"I don't believe she ever had an offer,"  
said Anna's aunt.

"Perhaps not," said Mrs. Wilton, "but  
certainly deserved one from Mr. Rhodes;  
and I have frequently thought that during  
services in church, he was about to make  
proposals before all the congregation, as he  
kept his eye continually on her."

"Do you think," asked Anna, "that  
Miss Morgan was as fond of him as he ap-  
peared to be of her?"

"She certainly did not take the same  
means of showing her feelings," said Mrs.  
Wilton, "for she never looked at him in the  
church, and seemed to blush when, by any

means, she discovered that others had noticed  
his gazing upon her."

"I should think," said Anna, partly aside  
"that a man like Mr. Rhodes would not  
lack confidence to address a lady, especially  
if she was conscious of her own feelings  
and of his infirmity."

Mrs. W. smiled and Aunt Arabella was  
about to say that no lady should ever evince  
her feelings under such circumstances, when  
Mrs. Wilton remarked that once when she  
had joked Miss Morgan upon her conquest,  
she rather pettishly replied, "that she may  
have subdued him, but he had never ac-  
knowledgeed her power."

"Conquest and possession did not go to-  
gether, then," said Anna.

"Well, is this attachment the cause of  
Mr. Rhodes's single condition? Was there  
no one else at whom he could look in church  
who would be likely to look at him also?"  
said Anna, nodding towards her aunt.

"No," said Aunt A., with a smile, "none  
in the pew to which you allude. I at-  
least was too strongly impressed with the  
force of the tenth commandment, 'thou  
shalt not covet thy neighbor's ox, nor his  
' &c.' ever to be looking over Miss Morgan  
at Mr. Rhodes."

One morning Mr. Rhodes was sitting in  
his office, when one of the deputies read off  
a list of exorcisms and attachments, which  
he had in hand to serve, and among them  
was a lady at a short distance. The  
room was not great, but enough to bring  
disstress upon a family.

"Let me take that," said the sheriff, with  
some feeling; "it is out of your walk, and  
I will drive to the residence of the person  
to-morrow morning."

The modest vehicle of the officer stopped  
at the door of a neat dwelling house, in a  
retired, delightful situation, where all things  
told of taste and economy. The sheriff  
opened the gate, ascended the steps of the  
house, and asked if Miss Morgan was at  
home.

"The servant answered in the affirmative,  
As Mr. Rhodes passed along the hall, he  
thought over the part he had to perform—  
how he should introduce the subject—how,  
if the debt should prove to be onerous, he  
should contrive to lighten the burden by his  
own abilities; and when he reached the door  
he had turned his salutation to the lady, and  
his opening speech on the subject of his of-  
ficial call.

The servant opened the door—entered  
with a bow. He blushed, hesitated, and at  
length took a seat, to which Miss Morgan  
directed him by a graceful turn of her  
head.

After a few moments' hesitancy, Mr. R.  
felt that it was his business to open a con-  
versation that would explain the object of  
this visit; so he offered, by way of preface,  
a few remarks upon the coldness of the  
Spring.

"Yes," said Miss Morgan; but yet cold as  
the weather has been, and even notwithstanding  
a few frosts, you see the trees have  
their richest foliage, and the flowers are  
luxuriant."

"True," said Mr. Rhodes; "it seems  
that though the earth may be a great deal  
colder than nature will have her own way,  
and, in time, will assert her prerogative,  
late, perhaps, Miss Morgan, but still the  
same."

Mr. Rhodes felt rather startled at his own  
speech, and looking up, was infinitely as-  
tonished to see that Miss Morgan was blun-  
ding like one of the roses that was hanging  
against the window.

"We are always, pleased," said  
Miss Morgan, to see what we admire break-  
ing through the chilling influence by which  
we have been restrained, and satisfying our  
hopes of their ultimate disclosure."

Miss Morgan was looking directly toward  
the bush on which three roses were clus-  
tering in gorgeous richness.

Mr. Rhodes put his hand into his  
pocket, and felt of his official papers,  
to gather a little courage from their contact.

"I have," said Mr. Rhodes, "an attachment."

Miss Morgan this time bent her head to the  
post.

"The attachment," said Miss Morgan, is of a  
distant date and I felt too much time  
had already elapsed; that indeed, instead  
of entreating it, as I might have done, to  
another, I thought that in a matter of so  
much delicacy, to come in person."

"For me, Mr. Rhodes? the attachment  
for me?"

"As I was saying, Miss Morgan, the at-  
tachment I have; and I felt it a matter of  
delicacy to come in person, thinking that  
my own means might be considered, if  
there was any deficiency in the value of  
this property."

"Mr. Rhodes, you seem to be rather en-  
igmatical."

"I, nevertheless," said Mr. Rhodes, "I  
mean to speak plain, when I say that with  
reference to this attachment, Miss Morgan,  
my proposition my pecuniary means would  
be devoted to the attachment."

"I was," said Miss Morgan, wholly un-  
prepared for this."

"I was afraid that was the case," said  
Mr. Rhodes, "and therefore I thought it  
more delicate to make the offer in person."

"You are very considerate, Mr. Rhodes."

"Am I then to understand, Miss Morgan,  
that my proposition is agreeable to you?"

"In other words, that it is accepted?"

"Mr. Rhodes," said the lady, with much  
hesitancy, "I must claim a little time to  
think of it."

"I will call, then on my return from the  
village beyond."

"Let me ask a little more time," said she;  
"say next week."

"Miss Morgan," said Mr. Rhodes, "the  
matter requires immediate answer; the at-  
tachment is of an old date, and time now is  
every thing.—My feelings are deeply inter-  
ested, and may I not hope that while you  
are using so short a time to consider a sub-  
ject which you are pleased to view as of  
such great delicacy with regard to yourself,  
you will allow my wishes and my feelings  
to weigh with you in deciding in favor of  
my proposition, which, I assure you, is made  
after due deliberation upon my ability to  
perform my part of the contract?"

Mr. Rhodes then took his leave, astonish-  
ed at his own unwarmed vulnerability, which  
indeed nothing could have induced but his  
desire to relieve one so much esteemed as  
Miss Morgan from present embarrassment.

Mr. Rhodes drove to a neighboring place,  
deeply occupied with his good purposes to-  
wards Miss Morgan, satisfying himself that  
the pecuniary sacrifice he had proposed sac-  
rifice he had proposed was due to his untold  
and unknown affection for her, and not be-  
yond his means.

Miss Morgan felt a removal of all those  
feelings which had rather been dormant  
than quiescent in her bosom, and desired  
the advice of her married sister, who was  
unfortunately absent. That Mr. Rhodes  
had once felt a strong attachment to her,  
she did not doubt; that he had continued  
to cherish, as she had done, the reciprocal  
feeling, she had not ventured to hope. But  
as it was evident that the proposition of Mr.  
Rhodes was not from any sudden impulse,  
Miss Morgan resolved to signify her assent  
to a proposition so worthy of consid-  
eration on all accounts.

In less than two hours, Mr. Rhodes drove  
up to the door again, fastened his horse,  
and was re-admitted to the little back parlour,  
which he had occupied in an earlier part  
of the day.

"Miss Morgan," said Mr. Rhodes, before  
receiving your answer, which I trust you  
are prepared to give in favor of accepting  
my proposals, I wish to state to you that I  
have considered all the circumstances of  
my situation and yours, and find myself  
better able, from some previously un-  
considered matters, to keep my part of the  
arrangement than thought when I ventured  
to make the offer; so kindness, if you  
will have the word used in this matter is all  
on your side."

"Under present circumstances—I mean  
those of our long acquaintance, and our  
family intercourse, though of late rather  
interrupted," said Miss Morgan, "and my  
right, by years, (she added, casting a  
glance at a looking glass, that showed only  
natural womanhood), to speak for my self,  
I have concluded to consider your proposals  
favorably."

"Considered," said Miss Morgan, "considered  
favorably, may I not hope you mean that you will  
accept?"

Miss Morgan gave no answer.  
"Nay, then, it is accepted," said Mr.  
Rhodes, with a vivacity that Miss Morgan  
thought would have brought him to her  
lips—her hands at least.

"How happy you have made me!" said  
Mr. Rhodes, having now disposed of this  
matter there are ten days allowed."

"That's very short," said Miss Morgan,  
"only ten days; you seem to be in a haste  
unusual to you at least."

"It is the attachment; and not I, that is  
imperative."

"You speak rather abstractedly, Mr.  
Rhodes."

"But truly, very truly, Miss Morgan."

"But why limit us to ten days?"

"The attachment requires it."

"I thought," said she, smiling, "the at-  
tachment would be for life."

Mr. Rhodes looked exceedingly confused.  
At length he started suddenly towards the  
lady.

"My dear Miss Morgan, is it possible that,  
for once in my life I have blundered into  
the right path? Can I have been so fortu-  
nately misinformed?"

"If there is any mistake," said Miss  
Morgan, "I hope it will be cleared up im-  
mediately. I can scarcely think that Mr.  
Rhodes would intentionally offer an un-  
protected orphan the daughter and sister of  
his former friends."

Mr. Rhodes hastily pulled from his pocket  
his writ of attachment, and showed it to  
Miss Morgan.

"This is certainly your name and this  
property."

"Is the disputed possession," said Miss  
Morgan, "of my sister in law of the same  
name, Mrs. Susan Morgan?"

Mr. Rhodes stood confounded. He was  
afraid of the course which the matter was  
likely to take.

"So, Mr. Rhodes, you see the attachment  
was for this property. Now as it is not  
mine, and as, indeed, I have little of my  
own, you, of course, have no claim upon  
my person."

"I beg your pardon, my dear Miss Morgan,  
I beg your pardon. You have not the prop-  
erty, indeed, for me to attach, but be pleased  
to read lower down on the writ; you will  
see—look if you please—for read thereof  
take the body."

"But, Mr. Rhodes, the promise was extor-  
ted under a misapprehension, so that I am  
released."

"Not at all; you are required only to fulfil  
the promise just as you intended when

you made it—And as to the attachment for  
the widow and her property, I'll serve that  
by deputy."

In ten days the clergyman, and not the  
magistrate, was called in, and the whole ar-  
rangement was consummated.

And Aunt Arabella, who was so careful  
about the tenth commandment, declared  
that it said nothing about coveting a neigh-  
bor's husband, and if it had, she did not  
think that she should violate it.

A pretty compliment to "the mountain  
democracy" is contained in the following  
extract from a speech of Mr. Winston, of  
DeKalb county, in reply to some raileries  
of Mr. McLe more, from this county, which  
occurred in the House of Representatives of  
this State, on the 15th ult.

"Mr. Winston continued. Does the gen-  
tleman from Chambers think the inhabitants  
of the Cherokee district are painted savages?"

If they were bribed to democracy, by the  
fact of securing their homes with Alabama  
money, the bribe came from a whig gen-  
tleman who was on the floor last winter from  
Cherokee, (Mr. Thomas B. Cooper) who  
from some cause or accident obtained a seat.  
The great popularity of this measure did not  
secure his re-election. There was much  
guilt in the bribe as the briber. But this  
was good policy; it not only benefited the  
settlers on public lands, but more than any  
thing else that was done for the credit of the  
banks, it appreciated their circulation, until  
it was nearly equal to gold and silver."

When the people of other States saw that we  
received our own money at par for a sum  
due us by the General Government in spe-  
cies, it advanced the credit of our banks. It  
was supported by the members from my  
quarter of the State, and has been approved  
by the people.

The gentleman from Chambers has been  
so pleased to amuse the House with a de-  
scription of the democracy of the mountains,  
and to say that they were bribed by land of-  
fice facilities. This charge was not made  
in earnest by the gentleman. In his cool  
moments when the goodness of his heart  
has fair play, he is incapable of such reflec-  
tions. Sir, the democracy of the mountains  
cannot be bribed; not even two dollars a  
day and roast beef, if the great Whig jubi-  
lee were to come to pass, could corrupt their  
integrity. Not even the promise of a United  
States Bank, which was to make the poor  
rich, and money plenty in every man's  
pocket, could seduce them from their prin-  
ciples, which are as firm as the hills. Let  
the gentleman from Chambers visit our coun-  
try, see our people, they are human beings,  
and will treat him with sincerity if not elegant  
hospitality. He would feel renovated. Nature,  
with us, is spread out in a rich dress.  
A view of the Republic of the House (Editor  
of the Liberator) has said in his 'Heads of  
the Legislature' (p. 70) it is 'a region  
blessed with an atmosphere so pure, and nat-  
ural scenery so grand,' that I may add, it  
is impossible for a man to sojourn there  
twenty-four hours without becoming a dem-  
ocrat. 'Sweet limbs and pure blood are the  
ingredients of democracy. It is not such  
people that gold can corrupt. Upon whom  
does bribery operate? Not upon the plain  
farmers of the country, who live by the  
labor of their hands; but upon the  
poor in high life who have been corrupted  
by their vice. Take Arnold for an exam-  
ple; with his laurels on his brow, he proved  
a traitor to his country while tempting bribe  
gold from the hands of Andre, had no effect  
on the three militiamen who made him pris-  
oner."

INTERESTING FACTS IN BRIEF.—Out of  
every thousand men, twenty-eight die annual-  
ly.

The number of inhabitants of a city or  
country is renewed every thirty years.

The number of old men who die in cold  
weather is to the number of those who die  
in warm weather, seven to four.

The men able to bear arms form a fourth  
of the inhabitants of a country.

The proportion between the deaths of wo-  
men and that of men, is as one hundred to  
one hundred and eight. The probable du-  
ration of female lives is sixty; but after that  
period, the calculation is more favorable to  
them than men.

One half of those who are born, die be-  
fore they attain the age of seventeen.

Among 3125 who die, it appears by the  
registers that there is only one person of one  
hundred years of age.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

In the latter part of the year 1779, and  
the early part of '80, while the army re-  
mained in their winter cantonments, it was  
remarked by Washington's military fam-  
ily, that when the weather was favorable, a  
confidential servant of the general entered  
at precisely the same time, soon after dark,  
made his obeisance and departed—that  
shortly after, the commander-in-chief with-  
drew, heading his course towards a large  
extent of woodland, at some distance from  
the camp; that he entered and was absent  
about half an hour. These proceedings  
occasioned some anxiety and no ordinary  
degree of curiosity among the officers—the  
younger and more reckless judging by  
themselves, threw out sly insinuations, that  
there was a petticoat implicated. The grav-  
er and better disposed portion who better  
understood, thoroughly confided in the lofty  
and immaculate purity of their comman-  
der's character; repelled the slander with  
contempt and indignation. No one presum-  
ed to ask questions.

Two young officers, one from S. Caroli-  
na, the other from Virginia, who were united  
by the warmest attachment to each other,  
determined to solve the enigma.

The general's path was sought, found,  
and traced to its terminus, a majestic oak,  
growing in the centre of a small, open  
space, for the magnates of nature, like  
those of society, permit not the too near ap-  
proach of their inferiors.

Positions were selected, whence the ob-  
servers could discern what passed near the  
tree without being themselves visible.  
These preparations being made, on the first  
favorable occasion, the weather fine for the  
season and the young moon shedding but a

feeble light over the landscape, the officers  
repaired, secretly, to their posts and perceiv-  
ing their commander, not engaged in the  
soft, illicit dalliance with some frail one,  
but his arms folded on his breast, pacing  
slowly backward and forward, absorbed in  
profound meditation—after several minutes  
thus passed, he sunk upon his knees, what  
a spectacle! the young men were awe-struck;  
there in the depths of the primeval forest,  
surrounded by the mysteries of night  
and nature, his companions solitude and  
silence, his witnesses the bright-eyed watch-  
ers of the starry host; there, like the He-  
brew leader of the chosen people, in the  
hallowed seclusion of Mount Sinai knelt  
Washington in spiritual communion with  
God—in fervent supplication at the foot  
stool of the mercy seat, for the deliverance  
of his country from foreign bondage, and  
wisdom to himself for completing the peril-  
ous, but Providence-assigned task.—Yes,  
there knelt the humble, devout christian,  
the sage, the hero, the hope of his fellow-  
citizens and the oppressed of all nations,  
the mighty leader, the bane of despots; ul-  
timately the deliverer and father of his  
country, the foremost man of all this world,  
the man in all the hoary registers of time  
without a rival and without a shadow  
Washington, worshipping in the temple of  
the illimitable Universe.

What a scene! Can fancy amid her  
happiest creations; imagination in her proudest,  
loftiest efforts, picture aught fuller of  
heart-purifying, soul-exalting, holier sub-  
limity!—*American Democrat.*

From Noah's Weekly Messenger.

THE WORLD.

'Sir, bring me a good, plain dinner,' said  
a melancholy looking individual to a waiter  
at one of our principal hotels.

'Yes, sir.'

The dinner was brought and devoured,  
and the eater called the landlord aside, and  
thus addressed him—

'You are the landlord?'

'Yes.'

'You do a good business here?'

'Yes,' (in astonishment.)

'You make—probably ten dollars a day,  
clear?'

'Yes.'

'Then I am safe. I cannot pay for what  
I have consumed, I have been out of em-  
ployment seven months; but have engaged  
to go to work to-morrow. I had been with-  
out food four-and-twenty hours when I en-  
tered your place. I will pay you in a week.'

'I cannot pay my bills with such prom-  
ises,' blustered the landlord, 'and I do not  
keep a poor house. You should address  
the proper authorities. Leave me some-  
thing for security.'

'I have nothing.'

'I will take your coat.'

'If I go into the streets without that I will  
get my death, such weather as it is.'

'You should have thought of that before  
you came here.'

'You are serious? Well, I solemnly  
swear that one week from now I will pay  
you.'

'I will take the coat.'

The coat was left, and a week afterwards  
reclaimed.

Seven years after that, a wealthy man  
entered the political arena, and was present-  
ed at a caucus as an applicant for a con-  
gressional nomination. The principal of  
the caucus held his peace—he heard the  
name and the history of the applicant, who  
was a member of a church, and one of the  
most respectable citizens. He was chair-  
man.—The vote was a tie, and he cast a  
negative; thereby defeating the wealthy  
applicant, whom he met an hour afterwards,  
and to whom he said—

'You don't remember me?'

'No.'

'Once at a dinner in your hotel, and al-  
though I told you I was famishing, and  
pledged my word and honor to pay you in a  
week, you took my coat, and saw me go in-  
to the inclement air, at the risk of my life,  
without it.'

'Well, sir, what then?'

'Not much. You called yourself a Chris-  
tian. To-night you were a candidate for  
nomination, and but for me you would have  
been elected to Congress.'

Three years after, the Christian hotel  
keeper became bankrupt, and sought a  
home at Bellevue. The poor dinnerless  
that was, is now a high functionary at Al-  
bany. We know him well.

'The ways of Providence are indeed won-  
derful, and the world's mutations almost be-  
yond conception or belief.'

GENERAL JACKSON.

We hear a great deal said of late about  
General Jackson's views of the tariff; and  
we occasionally meet one claiming to have  
been an original Jackson man, and to be  
still a supporter of Jackson's principles, and  
yet an advocate of the present Whig tariff.  
To such we commend an attentive perusal  
of the following extract from the General's  
farewell Address:

'There is, perhaps, no one of the powers  
conferred on the Federal Government so  
liable to abuse as the taxing power. The  
most productive and convenient sources of  
revenue were given to it, that it might be  
able to perform the important duties im-  
posed upon it; and the taxes which it lays up-  
on commerce being concealed from the pay-  
er in the price of the articles, they do not  
so readily attract the attention of the peo-  
ple, as smaller sums demanded from them  
by the tax-gatherer. But the tax imposed



on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity, which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imposts is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right, under the Constitution, to take money from the people, unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers entrusted to the Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may indeed happen, that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them; and in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of the Government to do so—for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the Constitution; in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the Government.

"Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yet find that there is a constant effort to induce the General Government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power, and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on commerce, (always under the pretext of equal encouragement to labor in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures,) and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service; and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most oppressively on the agricultural and laboring classes of society, and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon Congress."

"There is but one safe rule; and that is, to confine the General Government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue or impose taxes, except for the purposes enumerated in the Constitution; and, if its income exceed those wants, it should be forthwith reduced, and the burthens of the people so far lightened."

**Jacksonville Republican.**  
Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1844.  
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**  
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.  
**Democratic Electoral Ticket.**  
RICHARD D. WALTHALL, of Pottery.  
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.  
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.  
DIXON H. HALL, of Augusta.  
JOHN H. WINSTON, of Greene.  
JOHN H. NOON, of Franklin.  
JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.  
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.  
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

Two individuals were committed to the jail of this Co., last week, on a charge of horse stealing, one calling his name Anderson and the other Alexander. They rode to this place a bay horse and sorrel mare. One of them was arrested in Cherokee Co. in possession of a valuable mare belonging to R. G. Earle, Esq. of this place.

The Mobile Tribune of the 13th inst. mentions the arrival in that city, on the day previous, of \$173,000 in specie, consigned to various houses in that place.

The 5th January was signified by the passage in the House of Representatives of the law refunding to Gen. Jackson the amount of the fine and interest imposed upon him by Judge Hall at New Orleans.

LOST TRUNK FOUND.—The trunk stolen some time since from Pomeroys express line containing a very large amount of money has been found in New York at the house of a German named Lachner, and all the money except a few hundred dollars recovered. Of all the money contained in the trunk, it is said there was but one bill that could be identified, a \$500 note on the Merchants Bank of New York, and this was about the first he attempted to pass, which led to his detection and the discovery of the trunk.

It is stated in some of the southern papers that an agent of Rothschild is now in New Orleans, with instructions to purchase all the cotton in that market. Should this prove true it will doubtless enhance the price.

The entire returns from the Georgia election has not been received, but enough to authorize the belief that Clinch (whig) is elected to Congress by a majority of about 4999. Democratic County Officers have been elected throughout in the counties of Paulding, Floyd, and Walker.

A public meeting was held at Goldville, Tallapoosa county, on the 8th inst. at which a preamble and resolutions were passed requesting our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature to memorialize Congress on the subject of the establishment of a Branch Mint somewhere in the gold region of this state, comprising the counties of Randolph, Tallapoosa, Tallapoosa, Coosa and Autauga. The preamble states that there has been at least 100,000 penny weights of gold collected within the last year and four months, in the vicinity of Goldville alone, and that the amount collected in the

entire gold region, would no doubt justify the establishment of such Branch Mint.

We are inclined to think that the proceedings of this meeting did not reach the legislature in time to be acted on by that body previous to adjournment; but we hope the suggestion will receive the serious consideration of our members in Congress, and if the establishment of another Branch Mint is impracticable, perhaps they could effect the removal of the Branch Mint from the worn out gold region of Georgia, which we have understood has long since become unprofitable.

We have read the Act for the permanent location of the County City of Cherokee County, but have not room for its insertion entire.

The 1st Section provides for the appointment of seven commissioners, viz: James Montgomery, M. G. Williams, A. J. Cope, J. T. Garrett, Jos. Whorton, A. Clifton and A. R. Brindley, who are to ascertain as near as they can, the centre of the county, agreeable to a map and survey heretofore made, and if the centre be denoted by them a suitable site, it is to be selected, if not, the most suitable one nearest and within three miles.

The 2d Sec. provides that the place selected shall be run against Cedar Bluff, the election to take place on the 1st Monday in April next, and whichever receives the greatest number of votes shall be and remain permanently the county city for said county. Subsequent sections provide for the sale of lots within thirty days after the election, the erection of public buildings, a free ferry for the citizens of the county, &c.

From the high character of the Commissioners for probity and integrity, no doubt can be entertained but that they will faithfully perform the duties imposed upon them by the act, and that this question, which has for some time caused considerable excitement and sectional feeling, will now be settled in a manner perfectly fair, and entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

The attention of all persons having business in the Chancery Court, is invited to the following Sec. of an Act, requiring a special term of that Court to be held in this place on the 4th Monday in next month. We are indebted to Gen. Walker for a copy of the act.

An act to establish a Chancery Court for the county of Randolph and for other purposes.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened.

Section 6. That the Chancellor of the Northern Chancery division be required to hold a separate and special Term of the Chancery Court for the thirty-ninth district in the County of Benton on the fourth Monday in February, 1844, for the purpose of transacting the business of that court in the same manner as if it were the regular term of said Court.

Approved 17th January, 1844.  
Secretary of State's Office.  
Tuscaloosa Alabama.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the enacting clause and section six of the act entitled an act approved as above deposited in this office.

IN testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State at Tuscaloosa, this 17th day of January, A. D. 1844 and of American Independence the 48th.

W. GARRETT,  
Secretary of State.

Although the Legislature has adjourned, we think it not inappropriate to publish the following letter from Maj. Matthew Allen, one of our Representatives, inasmuch as it will place his acts, opinions and views upon several important questions, fairly before his constituents.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Tuscaloosa January 17th, 1844.  
Mr. GRANT:  
Sir, being informed but few letters or papers have reached the distant Post Office in Benton County, you will oblige your Friend by giving this short letter room in your Paper.

Fellow citizens; as the session this day will close, I will give you a short statement of our proceedings. There have been few acts passed of a general character.

The Revenue Bill passed with some additional Tax, on slaves over ten, and under fifty 60 cents, under ten fifteen cents. Lands are classed in the usual way and Taxed the same as last year—all Furniture over three hundred dollars, owned by any one person, taxed twenty cents on the hundred dollars worth, and some other additional items of Taxation.

The House passed a Resolution authorizing Biennial sessions, but it was defeated in the Senate.

The House reduced the pay of members of the Legislature to three dollars per day which met the same fate.

The Bill to abolish the separate Chancery Court passed to the third reading and was left among the unfinished business.

A Bill on the sixteenth section was before the House, and from the different reports made by the committees no action could be had on that subject.

Some special acts for the relief of certain purchasers of sixteenth sections were passed.

The State Bank committee made the following report: the State Bank and Branches during the past year collected the aggregate amount of \$1,785,416 79, and about one third of that amount was collected on notes and bills reported by the last Legislature as bad and doubtful. The amount of outstanding circulation of all the Banks was at the date of said report \$4,319,858 00 the specie and specie funds in Bank amounts to \$624,659 41. The current expense of State Bank and all the Branches amount to \$90,831 36. The amount of sixteenth sections which has been paid into Bank is \$422,440 07. The amount of State Bonds outstanding is \$9,332,555 00. The interest due each year on said Bonds is \$472,757 00. The debt marked good is \$7,250,000. Dots marked bad and doubtful exceed that amount, and if the above reports are correct, the State will have to raise by Taxation upwards of seven millions of dollars, besides supporting the State Government, in sixteen years, at which time the last State Bonds become due.

There is no change in the management of the Banks only reducing the number of directors, abolishing the office of teller and reducing the salaries of Presidents, Directors and Clerks, believing that great injury has been done by too much Legislation on that subject.

There has been a great many Local acts passed, and many Bills left among the unfinished business.

If any one evil has been greater than all others, it has been too much Legislation, and I agree with the majority of this House, that the best thing we can do is to adjourn and return to our homes, honestly believing the money spent on further Legislation will be an unnecessary waste, and short sessions will be of greater use to the people than complicated Laws.

MATTHEW ALLEN.  
JANUARY 16, 1844.

Dear Sir,  
Since our respect of the 2d inst. the cotton market has been languid and unsettled, transactions being principally confined to parcels in the hands of parties ordered to realise, &c. The quotations are nominally only 1/2 ct. less, but purchases can be made at full 1/2 ct. reduction on the previous rates. While some Houses refuse to sell at less than last week's prices, others readily accede to this decline.

Operations have been so entirely in the hands of speculators for some time past, that their withdrawal, has of necessity produced this result, it being generally understood, that a legitimate business, to any amount, can only be done at a still further reduction.

The market has evidently a downward tendency at this moment, and its complexion for the month, must depend materially on the fact, whether speculators have retired altogether, or only paused to take breath and recruit finances for further movements.

Recent advices from the interior confirm the reports of extensive injury to cotton in the field at the commencement of the rains about the 20th November, that the loss has been very large, there is no doubt, but the price of "inferior" will induce the saving of much, that last year would have been abandoned as not worth the labor of picking and packing.

The bulk of the receipts to this time are decidedly good in color and staple, as the season advances, with much of the same character, there will be doubtless a better supply of the lower grades, adapted to the English market.

Alabama State Bank notes fluctuating daily—last week in demand at one and a half to day at 5 cts. discount.

We are very Respectfully,  
Your obdt. servt.  
BULL & BOARDMAN.

ELECTION OF BANK OFFICERS.  
Last evening the Legislature made the following elections:  
State Bank—Jed Rivers, President; James Hogan, Jos. White, James G. Hill and John Duffie, Directors.  
Branch at Mobile—Theophilus Terhune, President; William P. Gould and Das. Directors.  
Branch at Montgomery—John Martin, President; Messrs. Benson and Jackson, Directors.  
Branch at Decatur—George W. Carrall, President; Coman and Landrum, Directors.  
Branch at Tuscaloosa—Jos. C. Bradley, President; Thomas Brand and George W. Neal, Directors.—adjourn.

The paper circulation of this country, within the past three years, has been reduced more than one half, and still the present abundance of money is so great, that the ordinary and legitimate business of the country cannot employ it, and it is seeking investment in all the bubbles of the day.

CONGRESS.  
The Senate was occupied today principally upon private bills, Mr. King, however, moved an important resolution, which was adopted, with a view to procure information from the departments upon which to base measures for the defence of the coast of Florida, and protection of the fisheries of the great western region of country, always aboat on the Gulf. Also, information as to the practicability and cost of establishing a channel across the peninsula of Florida, through which the commerce of the West can pass to the Atlantic without incurring the hazards of the Gulf, either from the elements, or in time of war, from an enemy. The Senate spent some time in executive session, and confirmed the nomination of Mr. Carr Charge d'Affaires to Portugal, and Mr. Green, (son of General Duff Green,) as Secretary of Legation at Mexico; and rejected Mr. Pollitt as minister to Brazil.

The business before the House today was first, the reception of reports from standing committees; and several private bills were introduced and referred. Next came the report of the Select Committee on the

Rules; and Mr. Rhett occupied the floor for about a half an hour in favor of retaining the 21st rule. Mr. Bidlack followed, and avowed his intention to vote for the rule; but his speech was principally deprecating disunion and sectional jealousies. The morning hour having expired, the subject went over till to-morrow. The reference of the President's message then came up in Committee of the whole—the question being on referring the subject of the improvement of the western waters to a select committee. Mr. Rathbun who had the floor addressed the committee in Reply to Messrs. Kennedy and others, and in opposition to the resolution. Mr. Thomason followed in favor of the reference to a select committee. Mr. Tilden then got to the floor, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.  
Globe Jan. 11.

(Correspondence of the Herald.)  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1844.  
JAMES G. BENNETT, Esq.

Dear Sir—  
John C. Spencer's appointment to the United States Judiciary was sent in to the Senate this day, as I have already notified you that it would be. Should he be confirmed—as seems probable—his place will then become vacant, and not before. Therefore, as there is no reason to suppose the President wishes to get rid of Mr. Spencer in any other manner, there will of course be no one appointed to succeed him as Secretary of the Treasury until his confirmation by the Senate. There is a delay, to act upon the appointment of Messrs. Porter and Henshaw, and therefore there may be a delay in acting upon the appointment of Mr. Spencer. Consequently, I do not think the President is in any pressing haste to fix upon a new Secretary of the Treasury. There are a thousand rumors afloat, but sensible people will not give heed to them.

Of one thing you may be pretty certain, relative to the action of the Senate, not only in the matter of appointments, but also in all matters of legislation—and not only to the action of the Senate, but to the action of the House, also—I mean to say, all the important measures agitated and acted upon by this Congress will be with reference to the next Presidency—they will be so many shotguns fired for Presidential candidates, not *pro bona publico*.

A very important debate, and one which will be read with great interest, sprung up today in the Senate, upon the instructions to Mr. Everett on the Oregon boundary treaty. Two or three points are worthy of notice on the subject—the kindly and courteous bearing of the whig Senators towards the President—a somewhat different bearing on the part of some of the western democratic Senators, indicating a pretty strong want of confidence in him—a deep belief, even feeling toward England—a deep belief in the superiority of the whig Senators towards the President—a somewhat different bearing on the part of some of the western democratic Senators, indicating a pretty strong want of confidence in him—a deep belief, even feeling toward England—a deep belief in the superiority of the whig Senators towards the President.

Now why could not 60 men in the House, and 15 in the Senate do business enough, were it of a general character, as the Gov. recommends that it should be, to answer all the necessary purposes of our State and Counties for two, or even 4 years in succession, thereby giving the common people an opportunity to learn what is law and what the laws require of them and also save three-fourths the expense. Did we not send so many members the presumptions is there would be more intelligence and less ignorance in proportion to the number in the body, and this would be no small advantage towards the correct dispatch of business. Moreover, in that event there would be in the body a smaller proportion of selfishness, which has always been the bane of most deliberative assemblies of every description.

On the subject of divorce, it surely is time for the good, honest and virtuous people of Alabama, and of these United States to speak in tones of thunder, and in language not to be misunderstood, and if Judges and Legislators will disregard the laws of God, of virtue, and of humanity by granting unlawful divorces which open the way for as many, no less unlawful marriages, thus filling the land with adultery, incest and licentiousness, and strictly speaking, illegitimate children, it becomes them, from principles of personal and national respect, if from no higher and purer motives to rise in the majesty of their strength, and hurl those unworthy incumbents out of office, and bestow the same upon their neighbors who are better and more respectable and virtuous than they. The unparalleled and unwarrantable extent to which many Legislatures in this Union have indulged and gratified applicants for divorces has become not only proverbial but alarming. It not only amounts to an immense sum of money, which has to be paid by far better people, but tends to destroy the solemnity and respectability of the institution of marriage—it makes those who contemplate entering into it, less cautious in the selection of a companion, and after marriage, less careful to please and be pleased, knowing that if they don't like they can dissolve the partnership and try their fortune in another adventure of the same kind; and if the evil be not checked in the high places of Legislative and Judicial authority, where it first received legal sanction, then whereto, I ask, will it grow, and what will be the consequence to our nation. Look at France for example, and see, at one time, divorces granted as fast as marriages were solemnized, and say if we may not, finally, like that corrupt and profligate nation have to bear the sin and shame of many thousands in a few short months!

It may now be enquired by some one who has seen another for whom he would be well pleased to change off his present wedded, but not very well-beloved companion, and is already, perhaps, beginning to find fault, accuse wrongfully, and endeavoring to commence a quarrel in order to have some sort of pretext for a separation, what must be done? I answer in the language of trading men, if you have made a hard bargain, then stick the closer to it: oh! but my companion is so noisy, stubborn, extravagant or contrary I can't stand it any longer.

Wednesday, Jan. 16th 1844.  
Just as our paper was going to press we heard a tremendous crash, and on hastening to the spot from whence the noise proceeded, ascertained that about one-half of the W. Tampa Bridge had been carried off by the freshet. It is expected that what remains of the Bridge will be carried off in the course of the night. The river is rising fast, and no doubt great damage will be done.—Tampa Times

Bishop Satter—This reverend of the Methodist Church, now in the 45th year of his ministry, is the second oldest of its efficient ministry in the United States. He is a member of the Mississippi Conference, and when he commenced his labors, this Conference embraced the whole Mississippi valley from the Alleghany to the Mississippi. There is now in the same boundary thirteen conferences.

General Jackson was born on the 14th of March, 1767, and will consequently be 77 years of age on the 14th of next March. Mr. Clay was born on the 12th of April, 1777, and will consequently be 67 years old on the 11th day of April next.

For the Republican.  
Mr. GRANT—I wonder if the Legislature of Alabama will adjourn sine die to day as she promised to do? I expect not. Well then I wonder if our country members will not press the necessity of making provisions to reduce the number of members in future to the lowest limit of the Constitution, and also of having biennial, or even less frequent Sessions for time to come. If they would do this, and then reduce their own pay to a square with the hardness of the times, and bring down tavern bills in Tuscaloosa to the same level, and throw divorces out of the house, and require the Courts to grant none but such as come within the authority of the Bible, they might deserve well of their country, have the approbation of their maker, and be very easily elected again,—for so many members staying so long and doing so little that is of any general utility has become a very heavy tax no less upon the patience, than the pockets of the people—a tax which surely cannot, and will not be quietly endured much longer by an intelligent and laboring community.

It may be said we ought to have more members—that they should meet oftener, and stay longer than they do, for our laws do not more than half meet our exigencies, and they ought, therefore, to be increased and amended until they will answer a better purpose. Now it has long been said,—Two many cooks spoil the sauce. And so it is in Legislation, too many members are only in one another's way. Large bodies, deliberative ones especially, usually move slowly, and seldom, if ever, any more surely than do smaller ones. And it may be seen from the reports and journals that superfluous members often do by their officiousness hinder the progress of business, without at all changing its course. And that we already have too many laws is evident from the fact that much time is spent every year repealing former laws many of which had not lived to be twelve months old. And this, in general, seems to be done, either because the old ones are unnecessary or do not answer the purpose intended in their enactment, or perhaps the members find themselves getting out of business, and do not yet wish to come home, and so they must be about repealing some of their own former acts, which few, if any of the common people had ever learned had been passed. And thus by doing and undoing they can and do pass off many very long, and to the people, quite unprofitable sessions, home complaining that for want of time they could not accomplish many things which were of paramount importance to the people, but if they will only send them back next year they will certainly be able to reach them. Thus we are burdened with many long and expensive sessions and nearly nothing, nay, much more than nothing done.

Now why could not 60 men in the House, and 15 in the Senate do business enough, were it of a general character, as the Gov. recommends that it should be, to answer all the necessary purposes of our State and Counties for two, or even 4 years in succession, thereby giving the common people an opportunity to learn what is law and what the laws require of them and also save three-fourths the expense. Did we not send so many members the presumptions is there would be more intelligence and less ignorance in proportion to the number in the body, and this would be no small advantage towards the correct dispatch of business. Moreover, in that event there would be in the body a smaller proportion of selfishness, which has always been the bane of most deliberative assemblies of every description.

On the subject of divorce, it surely is time for the good, honest and virtuous people of Alabama, and of these United States to speak in tones of thunder, and in language not to be misunderstood, and if Judges and Legislators will disregard the laws of God, of virtue, and of humanity by granting unlawful divorces which open the way for as many, no less unlawful marriages, thus filling the land with adultery, incest and licentiousness, and strictly speaking, illegitimate children, it becomes them, from principles of personal and national respect, if from no higher and purer motives to rise in the majesty of their strength, and hurl those unworthy incumbents out of office, and bestow the same upon their neighbors who are better and more respectable and virtuous than they. The unparalleled and unwarrantable extent to which many Legislatures in this Union have indulged and gratified applicants for divorces has become not only proverbial but alarming. It not only amounts to an immense sum of money, which has to be paid by far better people, but tends to destroy the solemnity and respectability of the institution of marriage—it makes those who contemplate entering into it, less cautious in the selection of a companion, and after marriage, less careful to please and be pleased, knowing that if they don't like they can dissolve the partnership and try their fortune in another adventure of the same kind; and if the evil be not checked in the high places of Legislative and Judicial authority, where it first received legal sanction, then whereto, I ask, will it grow, and what will be the consequence to our nation. Look at France for example, and see, at one time, divorces granted as fast as marriages were solemnized, and say if we may not, finally, like that corrupt and profligate nation have to bear the sin and shame of many thousands in a few short months!

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Well, if your help-mate is bad, do you be good, and if this will not do, then separate in solemn silence forever and make no more such adventures lest you get bitten again, and "a worse thing than that come upon thee."

AN UP-COUNTRY-MAN.

Accounts at New Orleans from Mexico as late as the 11th Dec., state that there were seven thousand Mexicans under arms, on their march to Vera Cruz. The object of this force is not stated.

There had been an attempt made to assassinate Santa Anna, which is attributed to the agency of Texas. A letter published in the Picaune states that the Texas prisoners were in a state of great suffering from cruelty and sickness. Out of 140, 76 were dangerously sick in the hospital, and within a few days of the writing of the letter, thirteen, whose names are given, had died.

POWER OF SECTIONAL INTERESTS.—The following table, showing the relative strength of three different sections of our Union in Congress, may be interesting at this particular juncture:

Northeastern States.	
1. Maine,	7
2. N. Hampshire,	4
3. Vermont,	4
4. Mass. (seats),	10
5. Rhode Island,	2
6. Connecticut,	4
7. New York,	31
8. P. M. Virginia,	24
9. New Jersey,	5
94	
Western Free States.	
1. Ohio,	21
2. Indiana,	10
3. Illinois,	7
4. Michigan,	3
41	
Southern & Western Slave States.	
1. Delaware,	1
2. Maryland,	6
3. Virginia,	15
4. N. Carolina,	9
5. S. Carolina,	7
6. Georgia,	8
7. Alabama,	7
8. Mississippi,	4
9. Louisiana,	4
10. Tennessee,	11
11. Kentucky,	10
12. Missouri,	5
13. Arkansas,	1
83	
Total,	
223	

These tables show that the representatives of the slaveholding States are in a majority in Congress—that the Western and Southern States united can control the North and East, by a considerable majority—that the western free States are dependent upon the South or the North, or both; and in fact that the three sections are dependent upon each other, and can effect nothing alone.

madisonian.

The following is an extract from the *Marcon (Geo.) Telegraph*:  
Grammar class stand up! The first—how many parts of speech are there?

Three, sir—Politics, Coins, and Locket-fobbers.

The next—parse Politics.

Politics are an indigenous and heterogeneous insect, found in the most of the States North Carolina particularly in the unenlightened parts.

The next—What else about coins.

He is a sly, cunning and deceptions critter—a great pest to farmers, robbing their corn fields, orchards, and hen's nests—that's why the newspapers always keeps him on his back.

That'll do—that'll do. You may go to your seat. The next—parse Locket-fobbers.

Locket-fobbers is a verb, and signifies to suffer, to do and to be—they are in the present tense, possessive case, potential mood and governed by—

That'll do—the class may sit down.

WHAT HAVE I DONE THAT I SHOULD BE USED SO?—Said a forlorn woman, whose appearance gave every assurance of poverty and suffering, while she covered her eyes no longer capable of shedding tears. The fountain was dried up.

"Used Lord!" I asked.

"Used?"—pointing to a rump for living in the street—"the took my husband, a faithful man as ever wedded woman, got all his money, buried up his heart, ruined his body, put in his tongue, and sent him home to afflict on me with all the curses which overhung his own guilty head, and on his family shame, that neither told nor tears can wipe away; and now that husband is in the grave, with no one to weep for him, no one to console his wife and children."

"My own caught the spirit and followed the example of his father; was enticed by the same rumseller, and drained of all the could earn or supply, till he came back upon me not a son, but a bloated carcass, quickened with the spirit of a fiend, and has ended his career not in death, but in a crime, at the thought of which I cannot hold up my head; widowed, childless, and old! Oh God what have I done that I should be used so?"

Our heart melted over this picture of woe, as we exclaimed, "God will not allow the cry of the widow to go unheard, or her cause unavenged!"

Alas! for the man whose business calls him to such a responsibility.—*Phil. Paper.*

THE LAWYERS AND THE TAXES.—The people of Maryland since a little at the State tax, and a report was circulated that the lawyers meant to resist the tax upon their profession or professional income; whereupon a meeting of the Baltimore Bar was called, and J. Sterndith, Esq., appointed Chairman, and a series of resolutions adopted, expressive of their belief that the







# PROSPECTUS OF THE Alabama Temperance Advocate.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a paper in the City of Wetumpka, Ala., to be called the *Alabama Temperance Advocate*, devoted to the cause of Temperance; provided sufficient patronage shall be obtained. In making this proposal the undersigned is not influenced by any selfish or interested motive, other than a zealous purpose to see the blighting hand of Intemperance the scourge of mankind arrested; and believe that the intelligent public will recognize any legitimate means to bring about the desired reformation arising from a philanthropic spirit, and heartily engage to effect, so far as possible, the desirable object. Intemperance has long been the crying sin of the land, and its lamentable effects upon society now stand as living monuments to teach us the obligation we are under to unite in our efforts and at once crush the monster.

No pains will be spared nor attention refused to render the *Advocate* a useful instrument in promoting the cause which it will espouse. The matter to be contained within the columns of this paper will be carefully selected, and individuals of the best talents engaged as contributors.

Kind treatment and moral suasion are the means we shall recommend to effect the desired object. As such, we shall invoke to our aid no legislative interference, relying alone upon the principles above laid down to produce the contemplated reformation in society. Such being the policy which we have prescribed to ourselves, may we not look with unwavering confidence to all true Washingtonians to lend us their countenance and warm support.

TERMS.—The *Advocate* will commence on or about the first of February next, and will be printed on a medium sheet with new type, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the 1st number. Officers of Temperance Societies throughout the State, are authorized and requested to act as agents.

B. D. HARRISON & Co.,  
Publishers.

WETUMPKA, December, 1843.

## BOOK-BINDERY,

Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business—and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Terms, low as possible—work warranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.

## SLEAVEN & CAMMER.

Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.

References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Editors of the Flag & Monitor News, papers, Tuscaloosa.

Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to.

S. pt. 27, 1-12.

## RECEIVED!!!

THE business of the late firm of Woodward & Brother, under an existing name, has been transferred to the undersigned, who are prepared to receive all orders for the same, and to execute them in the most satisfactory manner.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, or to the late firm of Woodward & Brother, at their place of business.

E. L. WOODWARD,  
Sole Proprietor.

Jacksonville, Nov. 20, 1843—61.

## A BATTLE FETTERED.

WILL be commenced in Jacksonville on the first day of January, 1844, under the superintendence of the undersigned, at the following rates payable at the expiration of each term.

Orthography, Reading, or Writing, \$5 00  
Arithmetic, Geography, or English Grammar, 10 00  
History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Latin, Greek, or the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00  
J. M. HAYNES.  
Dec. 20, 1843.

## THE

## Philistine's Choice.

A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.

BY ELA. DAVID W. ANDREWS.  
A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.

## State of Alabama,

## St. CLAIR COUNTY.

## ORPHAN'S COURT. SPECIAL

## TERM, 20 JANUARY, 1844.

THIS day came into court Patton Brothers, the Executor of the Estate of Philip Brothers deceased and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the first Monday in March next be set apart as the time for final Settlement of said estate. It is further ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four consecutive weeks, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at an orphan's Court to be held in the town of Ashville on the first Monday in March, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why final settlement should not be made.

A true copy from the minutes.  
ROSS PHILIPS, Clk.  
Jan. 17 1844.—41. \$5 00.

## OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR

## SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

House of Entertainment in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

## Thomas A. Walker

AND

A. J. Walker.

WE have formed a partnership in the practice of Law, Business entrusted to their care will receive their joint attention. Their office is near the South East Corner of the Square, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Address: T. A. & A. J. WALKER, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Nov. 8, 1843—11

JOHN S. WALKER,  
COMMISSIONER OF THE  
Mobile, Ala.

Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.  
" H. C. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega.  
Gen. Wm. B. McClellan, "  
Maj. Alexander Riddle, "  
Nov. 22, 1843.—61.

CANE CREEK BILLS,  
Benton County, Ala.

I have recently had my mills improved by L. M. Gilbert & Co. in a simple & plain style, by which they are now running with less than half the water they formerly consumed, and the meal and flour of superior quality. I would earnestly recommend all mill owners and others who desire useful improvement to come and examine and satisfy themselves. My mills are 13 miles from Jacksonville and 5 miles from Alexandria.  
E. LOYD.  
Dec. 1843.—51.

## Caution.

ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for two promissory notes for \$250 00 each, given by the undersigned about the 1st of March last, one due the 25th of December, 1843, and the other due the 25th of December, 1844. The consideration for which said notes were given having entirely failed, I am determined not to pay them.

GEORGE GRAHAM,  
Dec. 27, 1843.—11.

## Jefferson Hotel.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the south side of the Square, where they are prepared to entertain regular boarders and transient customers, with commodious rooms, attentive servants, and every other facility in a public house. All persons who may favor the undersigned with their patronage, may rest assured that efforts shall be spared to make them comfortable—and their charges will be in accordance with the times.

WILLIAM M. WEIR,  
ELIZA JANE TATE.  
Dec. 2, 1843.—11.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for two promissory notes, given by the undersigned to Charles Black, one for \$250 00, and the other \$221, one due the 25th of December, 1843, and the other 25th December 1844. The consideration for which said notes were given having failed, I am determined not to pay them.

ASA SEELTON,  
Jan. 10, 1844.

## Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of Jesse Harris deceased of the Hon. Judge of the County Court for Benton County, on the 24th of Sep. 1843, all those having claims against said Estate are hereby notified, to present them in the time permitted by law, or they will be barred, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payments.

WARREN HARRIS, ad'm  
with the will annexed.  
Dec. 13, 1843.

## Public Notice.

THE undersigned, having leased from Major Jacob Hays, the Planter's Hotel, on the east side of the Square in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama, will endeavor to make those who call on him as comfortable as possible, by keeping his table well furnished, and his stable supplied with forage, and attended by a trusty Ostler.

NATHAN HARRIS.  
Cedar Bluff, Nov. 22, 1843.—11.

## Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north east fourth of the north-west fourth of section 30, township 13, Range 7, containing 40 acres, as the property of ———— Willingham, to pay the tax due for the year 1842. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents.

L. D. JONES.  
Tax Collector, B. C. Jan. 19, 1844.—61.

## Thos. A. Walker & Wm. L. Cain

WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention.  
Dec. 3, 1842.

## Ware-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the Ware-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller, where he intends to continue the Storage and Commission Business. He returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Hatchett and Miller, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

He will be prepared at all times to furnish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him, and also to make cash advances upon cotton in store.

WM. MILLER,  
of the firm of Hatchett & Miller.  
Aug. 23, 1843.

Tax Collector's Sales.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, sold as the property of ———— Ayres, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of ———— Maffie, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the west half of the North-west fourth of section one township 15, Range 5, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the east half of section twenty-eight, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to three hundred dollars; tax one dollar and twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as Frazer, A. C. & D. township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as Frazer, A. C. & D. township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

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## SELLING OUT. At Cost for Cash.

NOW IS THE TIME  
TO SUPPLY YOURSELVES WITH  
CHEAP  
GOODS.

The undersigned, having determined to dispose of their entire stock of goods at cost for cash, would most respectfully invite all who may wish cheap goods to call and examine our stock.

We have a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in this place.  
S. P. HUDSON & Co.  
Jan. 3, 1843.—11.

R. E. W. HADAM, Clock and Watch Maker.

WILL respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewellery.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles, Brass, G. and Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

By a Galvanic Battery, &c. A new process just discovered. It will pass the security of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.

Persons can be seen by calling at his Shop in Jacksonville, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Cash required for all work when delivered.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }  
Benton County, }  
ORPHAN'S COURT, NOVEMBER 13th, 1843.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT, having filed his petition in this Court, setting forth, that on the 6th day of September 1839, he purchased of Reese Pickens, James M. Duran, and John M. Neal, the following with other Tracts of Land, (viz.) the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section Thirty-Six in Township 16, Range 7 east in the Cedar Bluff District; that the said Pickens, Duran, and Neal, executed to him their deed for the Tracts, bearing date the 6th day of September 1839; that the said John M. Neal had since died intestate, without having made his will, and that the said Robert S. Porter, now his Administrator, that he has paid the amount of the purchase money in full for said Land, and prays that the said Robert S. Porter, Administrator, be allowed to be ordered to execute to him the said William A. Scott, a Title to said Land, pursuant to the deed of the said John M. Neal.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three months, involving the said Robert S. Porter, and all others interested therein, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in March next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Robert S. Porter, Administrator of the Estate of the said John M. Neal, should not be ordered to execute to the said William A. Scott, a Title to said Land, according to the deed of the said John M. Neal.

It is further ordered by the Court that the said Robert S. Porter, Administrator, be ordered to execute to him the said William A. Scott, a Title to said Land, pursuant to the deed of the said John M. Neal.

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